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AGE OF CHAJUSONG

Pyongyang, Korea

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1983





Age of Chajusong

No. 1 (5)

1983

QUARTERLY

Foreign Languages Publishing House

Pyongyang, Korea

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KIM IL SUNG

For the Development of Agriculture in African Countries

Speech at the Consultative Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture from Eastern and Western Africa Who Have Attended the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production

August 31, 1981

I would like first to express my thanks to you for your great efforts to successfully wind up the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

Today I have invited you to discuss a few matters arising in developing agriculture in the countries of Eastern and Western Africa.

Currently we have many friends in Africa. I have met almost all heads of state of the African countries. They are all my friends and brothers.

I know well about the food situation in the African countries. Countries of Eastern Africa are now in the most difficult position as far as food is concerned. It cannot be said that the countries of Western Africa have completely solved their food problem. Of course, although their agriculture is not developed, countries with rich mineral resources are meeting their demands for food by purchasing cereals from other countries with the foreign currency they earn through the sale of crude oil and the like. But those with no money cannot buy cereals from other countries. I think they will have to go through many difficulties before they develop agriculture and solve the food problem by themselves.

At this symposium the delegates have put forward many problems, discussed the ways to solve them, heard the experiences of our country and visited many places for inspection. The symposium adopted the declaration on increasing food and agricultural production.

It will be wrong to think that all problems will be solved by themselves just because we have held the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production and adopted a declaration. Any declaration will be meaningless and will remain a mere sheet of paper if we do not take organizational steps to put it into practice. In the past years, the leaders of the non-aligned states held meetings and adopted many decisions, but in fact they could be of no use if no effective measures were taken to realize them. This time, too, if we just adopt a declaration and then disperse, the people of the developed nations may laugh at us, saying that we broke up after making an empty talk.

We should not stop at merely holding the symposium and adopting the declaration, but we should proceed to take practical actions to put the declaration into practice.

It is very urgent for the countries in Eastern and Western Africa to rapidly develop agriculture.

For this purpose, it is important, first of all, to accelerate the development of agricultural science and technology in these countries.

Today I would like to propose to you the es-

tablishment of agricultural research centres in Eastern and Western Africa.

If we set up such centres for agricultural scientists and engineers from our country and the countries where the research centres are to be set up as well as from neighbouring countries to conduct joint researches on agricultural science according to the actual conditions of Africa, and a model is created and its examples are popularized, I think the Eastern and Western African countries will be able to develop agriculture rapidly and attain self-sufficiency in food.

These research centres would study and disseminate new farming methods agreeing with the geographical conditions and climate of the African countries.

In my opinion, if new farming methods are studied and crops are raised in a scientific and technical way in the African countries, agricultural production can be increased by five or seven times as much, even in the present conditions. Needless to say, it is not a simple matter to introduce new farming methods. From the experience of our country we know well how difficult it is to apply such methods.

Even in our country crops were raised by backward methods right after liberation, so our grain production was small and the food situation was very difficult. In those years we did not produce more than 600-700 kilogrammes of maize and one or two tons of rice per *chongbo*. So we decided that we should boldly apply new farming methods to increase grain output. But when we set about farming by new methods, we found out that we did not know about many aspects of agriculture. Because I have been giving guidance in farming for a long time, I know quite a lot about it now. But I did not when I began giving guidance to it. I have never been a farmer, and I am neither a farm expert nor an agricultural scientist. My father was a revolutionary and I also joined in the revolutionary struggle in my young years, and so I have had no opportunity of doing farm work. However, for the solution of the country's food problem I had to find out ways of increasing grain output at all costs and grow crops by new farming methods.

The first step we took for the improvement of farming methods was to send students abroad. From 1946 we sent a number of students to foreign countries, where they studied for five years or so. But they did not learn a farming method that suited our specific conditions; the methods they learned were suitable only to the country where they had studied. Some of them argued that crop rotation should be introduced in our country by cultivating only half of the farmland and leaving the rest to lie idle just as they did in a big country. As you know, our country is small in area. It has only two million *chongbo* of cultivated land, of which 200,000 *chongbo* is for fruit cultivation and another 200,000 is sloping land. What would have become of it if we had raised crops only on half of the farmland while keeping the rest idle as was done in a big country? Had we adopted the method of crop rotation used by other countries, the people would have starved to death. Those who studied abroad failed to learn a manuring system suitable to our country, either. After all, we gained nothing special from the education of so many students abroad.

At that time, I thought I must have farming knowledge to lead the state. So I began studying new farming methods in keeping with our specific conditions. First of all, I went to farmers and had talks with them, listening to their experience, and also systematically read foreign technical literature for two hours every day.

I am still studying farming situations and technology in other countries. I carry with me the tape-recorded information on farming situations and new techniques from various countries and listen to it during a walk or when I am eating. When I consider that a foreign farming method could be beneficial, I give assignments to the Academy of Agricultural Science and farms to conduct experiments on that method before it is disseminated throughout the country.

We markedly raised the crop yields per unit area by farming on a scientific and technological basis, as required by the Juche farming method. But in this course we have had a lot of hard problems. Farmers have a low level of ideological consciousness; so they are conservative in adopting new farming methods, and they prefer to persist in old ones. They do not believe words; they only believe what they see. Our farmers would neither believe in the Juche farming method at first. When we had the task of boldly increasing the number of maize plants per *pyong*, the farmers and some agro-scientists did not readily

accept it. At that time, we persuaded them and combatted their conservative attitude, and managed to increase the number from 20,000 plants to several times per *chongbo*. Now, no one objects to it. It took us a long time to persuade the farmers and agro-scientists to accept the idea of increasing the number of maize plants per *chongbo* to the present level. The same can be said as far as the struggle to increase the number of rice plants per *pyong* is concerned.

We also have made a great deal of painstaking efforts to establish a scientific manuring system. Formerly, in our country crops were raised by fertilizing them once or twice. Just as a man cannot digest too much food at one time, a crop cannot take in all the benefits from the fertilizer if it is given too much at one time. Our country is now fertilizing the fields a number of times in accordance with the Juche farming method. This is a very good method.

Growing crops is harder than raising domestic animals. Quite a long time and a lot of painstaking efforts are needed to improve farming methods, increase agricultural production and attain self-sufficiency in food.

We have striven for a long time to discard outdated farming methods and to raise crops as required by the Juche farming method. In an effort to make the Juche farming method more perfect, we decided to replace two elements of the old farming methods with new ones every year and have gradually improved the work of water conservancy, the manuring system, the ensuring of the required number of plants per *chongbo*, the prevention of damages from insects and blights and so on. At the same time, we have organized a short course on the Juche farming method every year for the chairmen of cooperative farm management committees, their chief engineers, the secretaries of the ri Party committees and other officials in the agricultural sector, to raise their scientific and technological levels.

We have evolved the Juche farming method and raised our farming to a high scientific and technological level. If African countries were to adopt the same method, they will have to do so in keeping with their respective conditions. The Juche farming method suits our specific conditions, but may not be applicable to the African conditions in certain aspects. Therefore, it is necessary for African countries to study in detail such problems as to when to plant maize and harvest it, when to sow sorghum and bean and reap them, how many plants of these crops are to be sown per *chongbo*, how many times each crop is to be manured, etc., in the light of their climatic and soil conditions.

The agricultural research centres should also conduct studies into seeds.

The seed problem is very important in increasing grain yield. If the African countries plant good seeds, they will be able to boost grain output by two or three times.

Our country, too, had failed to bring about the growth of grain yield as good seeds were not sown before. In the past, we could not produce much rice by whatever good method it was planted, but after sowing new species of rice seed we got through researches, the per-*chongbo* yield increased three or four times more than before.

As far as maize is concerned, after the introduction of the system of the first filial generation, we produce an average of 6.3 tons per *chongbo* throughout the country. Currently, we are reaping only from three to four tons of maize per *chongbo* of sloping fields. However, were we to cultivate it in flat areas, we would produce at least eight or nine tons. In maize growing it is important to introduce the first filial generation system. If we continue cultivating one variety of maize seed alone, it will degenerate and the yield will not be sufficient.

The same applies for vegetable cultivation. Our country could not even produce 20 tons of vegetables per *chongbo* before. So, we could not supply enough vegetables to the people though we had wide tracts of vegetable fields. But now each cooperative farm which is good at vegetable cultivation produces from 200 to 300 tons per *chongbo* and those which are not good, produce 100 tons each. There is no comparison between 20 tons and 300 tons. The remarkable rise in the per-*chongbo* output of vegetables is due to the improvement of vegetable seeds. Because we have improved the seeds and made vegetable cultivation intensive and raised the per-*chongbo* output, we are now fully meeting the demand for vegetables, while at the same time expanding the area sown to grain by reducing that for vegetable cultivation by tens of thousands of *chongbo*.

According to our country's experience, seed-breeding is not a difficult matter. Science is con-

sidered a hard nut to crack if one does not study it, but very easy, once one grasps it.

Our agro-scientists are now saying that they will help attain the 15 million-ton target of grain production at all costs by making the green revolution. If the green revolution is carried out successfully, it will be quite possible to achieve this target.

I think that if African countries train agricultural scientists and experts they will be able to obtain their own good seeds suited to the climatic and soil conditions of their countries. Countries where agriculture has developed to a certain degree, are now selling maize of the first filial generation to developing countries at high prices, propagandizing it as something special. The present price for one ton of maize seed is between 2,000 and 3,000 dollars. Even if African countries want to purchase it for planting, they cannot afford its price.

It is advisable that the agricultural research centres set up seed farms from which the seeds they gained by imparting seed-breeding technique and making the green revolution are provided to state farms or cooperative farms and sold to individual peasants as well.

The agricultural research centres should also study solutions to the problem of fertilizer.

African countries do not have many chemical fertilizer factories and so they are not in a position to apply enough chemical fertilizers to paddy and non-paddy fields. It may be difficult for them to build chemical fertilizer factories right now to meet the demand.

I think that it is good for African countries to solve the current fertilizer problem by planting green-manuring crops. Since Africa has a hot climate, it will be possible to do three-cropping a year. Were African countries to do this farming, they would be able to plant crops once, green-manuring crops the next time, and again sow crops after upturning the land. Then they would neither need to build chemical fertilizer factories immediately nor import chemical fertilizers. Even though they now want to import chemical fertilizers, there is no country which intends to sell them.

The problem of farm machinery should also be solved in African countries.

Under the present circumstances, I think, it is desirable for them to widely use animal-drawn farm machines. With these machines alone ploughing, weeding and manuring can be done easily. In our country, too, animal-drawn farm machines were in extensive use before when tractors were not available in large numbers. In those days tilling was perfectly done with draught cattle. As to threshing machine, they can make and use hand-operated threshers not using power, because of lack of electricity.

African countries should strive to introduce modern farm machines on the one hand and, on the other, use conventional ones along with them. In my opinion, this will fit in with their current conditions.

The agricultural research centres will be able to foster experts in irrigation, if the need would arise.

If African countries are to increase grain production, it is important to carry out irrigation projects well.

We have undertaken an irrigation project capable of watering 1,000 *chongbo* of cultivated land in Madagascar and it is at the finishing stage. Back home from his recent visit to Madagascar, the Premier of our Administration Council proposed to send farm machines and electric equipment to that country and I agreed to do so. If Madagascar brings 1,000 *chongbo* of land under irrigation and sets up a good experimental farm there, the experience will be widely shared.

Irrigation projects can be undertaken by building pumping stations to transfer the water to the fields, or by building water reservoirs, or by drawing up and utilizing underground water. Big reservoir dikes should be built with cement, but earth may be used for small ones.

The peasants, the masters of the countryside, should be encouraged to take an active part in carrying out irrigation projects. If you develop a nationwide movement, you can easily build such things as earth banks.

After the war we carried out irrigation works through a nationwide movement and brought 300,000 *chongbo* of land under irrigation in a matter of one year. At present we have more than a million *chongbo* of irrigated area. There are more than 1,500 reservoirs in our country.

In order to carry out irrigation projects in a nationwide movement, you need a large number of irrigation engineers including designers, surveyors and civil engineers. African countries are capable of manufacturing simple equipment such as pumps on

their own, and so all that they need are irrigation engineers.

Irrigation engineers can be trained by different methods. African countries may train them by sending a certain number of people to our country to take courses which would last a few months, during which they will inspect irrigation facilities and undergo practical training. They may also send young people to our agricultural colleges to train them under a long-term plan; and they may invite our teaching staff to help them in training their own engineers by using schools located near the agricultural research centres.

I think it is advisable to set up an agricultural research centre both in Eastern and Western Africa, preferably in Tanzania and Guinea. I believe that the Presidents of these two countries will actively support my suggestion, because they have already discussed this problem with me several times. These research centres may eventually be developed into academies of agricultural science for these countries.

It will also be a good idea were agricultural research centres to be built in all Eastern and Western African countries to help them. But this is beyond our power. I think it is necessary to set up an experimental farm in each country where an agricultural research centre is not established. After the farm makes experiments with the results obtained from the research centre to suit the actual conditions of the country, it will be able to popularize the good results.

Africa has favourable conditions for experimenting on crop cultivation, for it is so hot that crops can be raised several times a year. In our country crops can be grown only once a year, so we carry out experiments on crop cultivation in hothouses. But African countries will be able to make such experiments well without building hothouses.

I hope that on your return home, heads of the Tanzanian and Guinean delegations will tell Presidents Nyerere and Sekou Toure of my suggestion that they allot the farmland necessary for research work when the agricultural research centres are established. These centres will need about 100 *chongbo* of land at first, and then, with the expansion of the centres, the area can be increased to 200 or 300 *chongbo*. This amount of land is wide enough to cultivate any crops for experiment. The experimental farms to be created in other African countries, too, need farmland. It will be advisable to allot some 50 *chongbo* to an experimental farm at first and to gradually expand it up to 100 *chongbo*.

We can send some ten agricultural scientists and engineers to each of the agricultural research centres to be set up in Tanzania and Guinea, and three to five to each experimental farm that is to be started in other countries according to their request.

As for trucks, tractors and other equipment necessary for research work, our scientists and engineers will take them along with them. We do not ask you to pay salaries to our scientists and engineers sent to the agricultural research centres. Just let them eat as you eat, say manioc or maize if this is your food.

Next, it is important to solve the question of training agro-technicians in order to develop agriculture in African countries.

Only when you rear a great number of your own agro-technical cadres, can you develop agriculture rapidly. Each province in our country has an agricultural college where a large number of agro-technicians are trained annually. In order to solve the problem of agro-technicians, African countries, too, should have many agricultural colleges. To make it clear, it is no simple task to build an agricultural college. If such a college is to be set up, there should be experienced teachers with profound knowledge of agriculture.

Agricultural colleges would be useless if they use translated foreign textbooks without modification. They should teach the students farming methods suitable to their own countries.

When the first agricultural college was set up in our country, it used translations of foreign textbooks as they were, for the education of its students. As a result, it failed to teach the students useful knowledge. The graduates from this college and other agro-scientists and technicians who had studied abroad in those years were reluctant to adopt the Juche farming method.

Let's take an example.

Once I proposed the idea of sowing tobacco closely to increase the number of its plants per *pyong* by a large margin, but agro-scientists and technicians did not readily accept it at first, saying that such a closely planted crop would not thrive. They were either agricultural college graduates who had been educated before the Juche farming method

came into being or graduates who had studied in other countries. So I gave the task of applying the new method directly to a certain farm and got them to cultivate the crop on a scientific and technological basis, and they reaped a very rich crop of tobacco. I took the agro-scientists and technicians to the farm and said that the close planting of tobacco grew well and asked why they had refused to adopt the method. Only then they did not object to the idea. Since then, we have harvested four tons of tobacco per *chongbo* by that method. In former days the per-*chongbo* yield of tobacco had been only several hundred kilogrammes so that we could not meet the domestic needs, although we planted it in 30,000 *chongbo* of land. But, nowadays, we produce more than four tons per *chongbo* and so we are not only meeting the domestic demands for tobacco but we are also selling a large amount of it to other countries every year, although we have considerably reduced the area sown to tobacco.

We trained a large number of students at agricultural colleges, but they turned out to be useless in the initial years because of the improper textbooks. We saw to it that all textbooks of the agricultural colleges were examined and they were then newly compiled to suit the actual conditions of our country.

In African countries, too, if textbooks written by Frenchmen or Englishmen are used as they are to teach the students, they will not fit in with their actual conditions. Although the general principles of biology are the same, the specific environments and conditions in which crops grow differ from one country to the other.

If African countries find it difficult to train agro-technicians on their own, our country may do it for them.

When the Tanzanian President visited Korea this year, I told him that we would expand our Wonsan Agricultural College to train African agro-technicians. If we train them, they will, upon returning home, become the central figures in striving to set up agricultural colleges. We are now expanding the Wonsan Agricultural College as we promised the Tanzanian President.

If necessary, our country will train not only their agro-technicians but also engineers and cadres to manage other sectors of the economy.

If African countries send students to our country, it will take about two years for them to learn our language. So, I agreed with the Tanzanian President that Tanzania would send people who speak English to our country so that they could teach the students in English according to our lecture materials. This will save them the time to learn Korean. If African students intend to study agronomy after learning our language, they will not be able to study very much before they return home.

In the past our students studied abroad and came back, but they digested only 30 per cent of what they were taught because of the language difficulty. I call them "30-percent persons". If African students try to study after learning our language, they will also become such persons.

Even if African students attend our agricultural college, they will be fully able to understand lectures if they are taught in English, French or Spanish respectively according to their linguistic knowledge. If Tanzania sends those teachers who know English, Guinea dispatches those who know French and other countries, too, send teachers to our country so as to teach the students, the teachers themselves will become independent scholars and, after returning home, will strive to compile textbooks suited to the actual conditions of their countries, and to set up agricultural schools.

I deem it advisable that African countries start the work of training agro-technicians without delay by sending their students to our country. We are ready to admit to the Wonsan Agricultural College not only students from Africa but also students from Latin America and other parts of the world.

Today I have told you my views about developing agriculture in Eastern and Western Africa. You may either convey my suggestion to your Presidents or heads of state and governments when you are back home and inform me of the results or, if you are invested with full power, may speak your resolutions just now. Then, we will take concrete measures to give effect to the matters raised at the consultative meeting today.

I am very grateful to you for sparing your precious time to attend this meeting. I have told you everything without reservations because I regard you as my brothers and as my ministers. If there are any mistakes in my remarks, please excuse me.

I hope that back home, you will convey my greetings to your Presidents or heads of state.

Great Contribution to the Cause of Independence, Friendship and Peace

President of Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Visits Korea

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, President Manuel Pinto da Costa paid a state visit to our country from October 11 to 15.

President Kim Il Sung went to the Pyongyang airport and warmly received President Manuel Pinto da Costa. More than 100,000 working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the friendship mission of the Sao Tome and Principe people along the streets.

President Manuel Pinto da Costa paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung. The former presented a gift to the latter.

President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Manuel Pinto da Costa.

The banquet was addressed by Presidents Kim Il Sung and Manuel Pinto da Costa.

There were tete-a-tetes and talks between the two Presidents, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung gave a dinner party in honour of President Manuel Pinto da Costa. The former presented a gift to the latter.

During his stay in Korea President Manuel Pinto da Costa saw the performance of the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" and a circus show. He inspected the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House, the Taean General Heavy Machine Works, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, the Agricultural Science Exhibition of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Chon Mun Uk belongs.

The Nampo City People's Committee gave a banquet in honour of President Manuel Pinto da Costa on a visit to the city.

President Kim Il Sung went to the airport and gave a hearty send-off to President Manuel Pinto da Costa leaving after successfully completing his itinerary in Korea.

President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan Visits Korea

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq paid an official state visit to our country from October 23 to 26.

President Kim Il Sung went to the Pyongyang airport and warmly received President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq. Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Pakistani people along the streets.

President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung. The latter paid a return call on the former.

Tete-a-tete and talks were held between the two Presidents, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq.

At the banquet speeches were made by Presidents Kim Il Sung and Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq.

Presidents Kim Il Sung and Mohammad Zia-

Ul-Haq saw the performance of the music and dance epic "Song of Glory".

During his sojourn in Korea the Pakistani President visited Mangyongdae where President Kim Il Sung was born and fostered his great revolutionary ambition. He inspected the Kim Il Sung Military University, the Taean General Heavy Machine Works and the Chongsan and Chamjin Cooperative Farms.

President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Kim Il Sung.

He spoke at the banquet.

An agreement on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation was concluded in Pyongyang between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The two Presidents signed the agreement.

President Kim Il Sung went to the airport and warmly saw off President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq leaving after successfully completing itinerary of his visit to Korea.

Leader of Great September 1 Revolution of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Visits Korea

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy paid an official visit to our country from October 29 to November 2.

President Kim Il Sung went to the Pyongyang airport and warmly received Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy. Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang working people warmly welcomed the friendship mission of the Libyan people.

Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy.

Speeches were made by President Kim Il Sung and Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy at the banquet.

Tete-a-tetes and talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy, which proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung and Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy saw the performance of the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" and the mass gymnastic display "People Sing of the Leader".

During his visit to Korea Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy visited historic Mangyongdae where President Kim Il Sung was born and nourished his great revolutionary ambition, and inspected the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm and the Pyongyang Metro.

The title of the DPRK Hero was awarded to Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy.

"Order of the Great September 1", the highest order of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was conferred on the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung gave a dinner party in honour of Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy.

A treaty of alliance on friendship and cooperation and a general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation were concluded in Pyongyang between the DPRK and the SPLAJ.

They were signed by President Kim Il Sung and Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy.

President Kim Il Sung went to the airport and gave a warm send-off to Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy leaving Pyongyang after successfully completing his itinerary in the DPRK.

President of Military Committee for National Redressment of Central African Republic Visits Korea

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, paid a state visit to our country from November 6 to 10.

President Kim Il Sung went to the airport and warmly received General Andre Kolingba. Over 100,000 Pyongyang working people warmly welcomed the friendship mission of the Central African people along the streets.

General Andre Kolingba paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung, and presented a gift to him.

President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of General Andre Kolingba.

At the banquet speeches were made by President Kim Il Sung and General Andre Kolingba.

Tete-a-tetes and talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and General Andre Kolingba, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During his sojourn in our country General Andre Kolingba saw the mass gymnastic display "People Sing of the Leader", the performance of the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" and a circus show. He visited Mangyongdae, the holy place of revolution, and inspected the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Metro, the Kumsong Tractor Plant and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

President Kim Il Sung paid a return call on General Andre Kolingba, and presented a gift to him.

General Andre Kolingba gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Kim Il Sung. Speeches were made by General Andre Kolingba and President Kim Il Sung at the banquet.

President Kim Il Sung went to the airport to give a hearty send-off to General Andre Kolingba leaving Pyongyang after successfully ending his visit to Korea.

President of Democratic Kampuchea Visits Korea

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in our country on November 16.

President Kim Il Sung received Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

After the welcome ceremony President Kim Il Sung met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and talked with him in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

That evening President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the latter's visit to our country and his 60th birthday.

The banquet was addressed by President Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk presented President Kim Il Sung with a gift.

President Kim Il Sung presented a gift to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame in celebration of his 60th birthday.

Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Delegations

On August 18 last year the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Minister of Heavy Industry Behzad Nabavi on a visit to our country.

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il Sung a personal letter and gift from President Seyed Ali Khamenei of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On August 21 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Central University of Ecuador headed by President Carlos Oquendo Cepeda of the University on a visit to our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

The delegation presented a gift to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

On August 26 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the government delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Minister of State for Defence Peter Otai, who were visiting our country.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter from President A. Milton Obote of the Republic of Uganda to President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On September 7 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received Tulsi Giri, Ex-Premier of the Kingdom of Nepal, and his wife on a visit to our country.

The wife of the Ex-Premier recited her poem "Earthly Paradise" to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He gave a luncheon in honour of the guests.

On September 11 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received Pompeyo Marques, General Secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, and his wife who were visiting our country.

He talked with the guests in a warm and amicable atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

On September 13 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received Said Rajaie Khorassani, Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, who was on a visit to our country.

He conversed with the guest in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

The guest presented the great leader President Kim Il Sung with a gift.

On October 1 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Bongou Carmille, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, General Secretary of the Presidency of the Party Central Committee and Political Advisor to the President, who were visiting our country.

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il Sung a personal letter and gift from Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On October 6 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Arab

Socialist Baath Party of Syria headed by Mohamed Nasser, Alternate Member of the National Leadership of the Party, on a visit to our country.

He talked with the guests in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented the great leader President Kim Il Sung with a gift in the name of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party.

On October 8 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Minister of Youth and Defence of the Republic of Seychelles and Chief of Seychelles People's Defence Forces, who was on a visit to our country.

The guest conveyed to President Kim Il Sung a personal letter and gift from Seychellois President France Albert Rene.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guest in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On October 11 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received Roy Horb, Vice-President of the Policy Centre and Deputy Commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam, who visited our country as a special envoy of the President of the Policy Centre and Commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam.

The special envoy conveyed to President Kim Il Sung a personal letter and gift of Desi Bouterse, President of the Policy Centre and Commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the special envoy in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

On October 12 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Togo headed by Bonfoh Bassabi, Commander of the Central Region of the Armed Forces of Togo.

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il Sung a personal letter of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On October 13 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received Hossenjee Edoo, Chairman of the Mauritius-DPRK National Friendship Society and Vice-President of the Mauritius Association of Writers, and Sachitanandsing Balgobin, Chief of the Mauritius Group for the Study of the Juche Idea and Chairman of the Management Board of the Aden Colleges of Mauritius, on a visit to our country.

Hossenjee Edoo, Chairman of the Mauritius-DPRK National Friendship Society, recited to the great leader President Kim Il Sung his poem "To Great President Kim Il Sung."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and talked with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

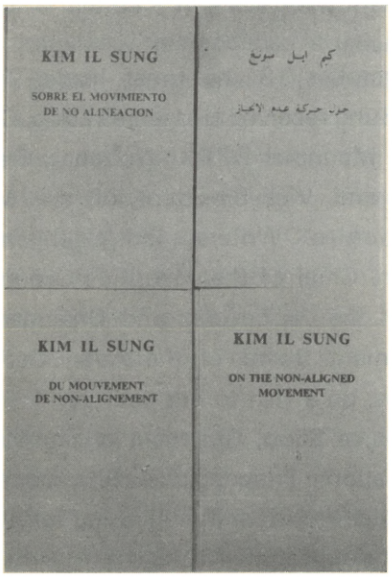
On October 13 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of Andes University headed by Dr. Jose Mendoza Angulo, President of Andes University of Venezuela, on a visit to our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Great Struggle Programme to Build New Independent World

—Collection of President Kim Il Sung's Works "On the Non-Aligned Movement" Newly Published—



Recently our Foreign Languages Publishing House put out "On the Non-Aligned Movement," a collection of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's classical works on the non-aligned movement, in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

This book arranges in a chronological order 13 classic works on the non-aligned movement, including speeches, concluding speeches and talks, published by the great leader President Kim Il Sung from 1975.

The period from 1975 to 1982 was a period of ordeals when the international situation was complicated as ever and there were many difficulties. It was also a period when the non-aligned movement developed to new heights as the world's revolutionary people waged a vigorous struggle to oppose imperialism, put an end to all forms of domination and subjugation and realize Chajusong.

In this historical period, in order to meet the demands of the world revolution the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward, with brilliant wisdom and scientific insight, original ideas, theories and policies which should be firmly grasped in expanding and developing the non-aligned movement, energetically conducted external activities, and thus contributed greatly to strengthening and developing the movement to new heights.

The book systematizes scientific ideas, theories and policies newly advanced by the great leader for the expansion and development of the movement, as well as precious success and experience gained in the struggle to carry them into effect.

* * *

Correctly clarifying the position and role of the non-aligned movement is one of fundamental problems arising in strengthening the international revolutionary forces and accelerating the world revolution.

The great leader defines scientifically the character and objectives, position and role of the movement in his many classic works in the collection, including "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" and "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the

Central Committee".

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting Chajusong; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism."

The non-aligned movement is an independent political force which is opposed to all forms of domination and subjugation, acts independently and does not align itself with any bloc.

This movement reflects the trend of the present age towards Chajusong and fights to materialize the lofty idea of independence against imperialism.

Saying that the movement plays an important role both in developing the world situation and settling international issues and that it is a mighty driving force advancing human history to meet the independent desires and demands of the world's people, the great leader sets forth the policy to further expand and develop it.

"Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Should Solve the Agricultural Problem through Their Own Efforts", "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Director of the Research and Planning Department of the Ministry of Internal Security and National Orientation of the People's Republic of Benin", "Answers to the Questions Put by the Foreign Editor of the Yugoslav News Agency *Tanjug*" and his many other classic works in this collection clarify all the questions of principle arising in expanding and developing the non-aligned movement at the present time.

What is most important in doing so is that all the non-aligned countries is to adhere to the fundamental principle of the movement.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement all its member nations should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement."

It is the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement to act independently without aligning itself with any bloc.

The great leader teaches that in order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement all its member nations should never tail after or be drawn into any bloc or cause division within the movement or form new blocs.

The policy of strictly adhering to the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement set forth by the great leader is the only correct policy which enables the movement to maintain its intrinsic character and successfully materialize the lofty objective and idea of independence against imperialism.

The works in the collection set out also the policy and fighting tasks of the non-aligned nations observing the principles of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and strengthening unity and cooperation between them.

Complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs are the norm of action that must be observed by the non-aligned countries and the fundamental principle of unity and cohesion based on Chajusong.

Among the non-aligned nations there are large and small countries and old and new member states. However, they are all equal members of the non-aligned movement and contribute jointly to the advancement of world revolution.

The great leader teaches that in order to observe the principles of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and strengthen unity and cohesion non-aligned nations should neither demand a privilege within the movement nor criticize nor meddle in what other members do nor antagonize nor quarrel with each other, taken in by the imperialist and dominationist manoeuvres for division and alienation but must join together to counter the aggression and intervention of the dominating forces in close unity.

The works in the collection also set forth the policy of the non-aligned nations abolishing the old international economic order and establishing a new

Let Us Demonstrate United Might of Non-Aligned Movement

Ho Dam,
Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister

The Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries will be held in March in New Delhi.

At present the peoples of all non-aligned countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world are looking forward to this conference with great expectation and interest.

All non-aligned countries should be well aware of their mission and approach the conference with the spirit of principle and sincerity, and thereby make it a historic meeting which will pave a new highroad for the development of the non-aligned movement.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We consider that all the member nations should make joint efforts to ensure that the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries to be held amid great expectation and interest of the world people will be a success and fulfil the historic mission of the non-aligned movement and thus demonstrate the united might of this movement."

The summit conferences held so far worked out the new orientation of development of the non-aligned movement and its struggle strategy to one and closely cooperating economically with each other on the principle of filling each other's needs.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system; it is an unjust order that only brings profits to great powers. The imperialists are relying on this old order in plundering the developing countries of their natural resources as they please and causing these countries economic difficulties.

The great leader emphasizes that all the non-aligned nations should actively struggle to reorganize all unjust and irrational economic relations, closely cooperate with each other economically and technically and sincerely help each other.

Furthermore, the works in the collection give a profound clarification of the important problems of principle arising in expanding and developing the non-aligned movement at the present time, including the policy of the non-aligned countries fighting to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of great powers in international political affairs.

The respected President Kim Il Sung's ideas, theories and policies on the non-aligned movement are the most scientific struggle programme of world revolution in the age of Chajusong, which was made in the crucible of struggle and whose greatness and truth were confirmed in practice; they are an unfading militant banner which mightily leads the struggle of the people in the non-aligned countries to oppose imperialism and all other dominating forces and build a new independent world.

cope with the situation created each time, ensured unity in the action of its member nations and thus performed a great role in strengthening and developing the movement.

The seventh summit conference is convened at a very important time in the light of the situation prevailing within and without the non-aligned movement and of the tasks to be carried out by the movement.

At present the internal and external situation of the non-aligned movement is very complicated and strained. The situation is complex as ever because of the divisive and estranging manoeuvres and scrambles of imperialists and incidents which hamper the unity and cohesion of the movement occur one after another.

The sovereignty of newly-emerging countries is infringed upon, peace and security jeopardized in many parts of the world and international tension aggravated, and the danger of a new world war is growing daily owing to the moves of imperialist dominating forces.

The prevailing situation sets a heavy task before the forthcoming Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries. All non-aligned countries should exert joint efforts to make the conference demonstrate the indestructible unity and great vitality of the non-aligned movement to meet the demands of the present situation and the expectation and desire of the world's progressive people.

To this end they should activate the non-aligned movement on a higher plane and strive to increase its might. What is of paramount importance here is for all member nations to strictly adhere to Chajusong and fully exercise their sovereignty in external relations. Only when they firmly maintain Chajusong can the non-alignment movement be a vivacious newly-emerging force, and closely unite its ranks and continue to advance dynamically, frustrating all imperialist moves.

They should develop the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual respect. They should not encroach on the sovereignty of others nor allow others to violate their sovereignty. At the same time, they should direct main efforts to cementing the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement.

Unity is the source of indestructible strength. Only through unity can the non-aligned movement step up its activities and expand its influence. Non-aligned countries should counter imperialist divisive and alienating moves and scrambles with the strategy of unity. They should never do what is detrimental to the strengthening of their unity but should do what is helpful to the unity. They should not only firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate with each other economically and technically.

The solution of the economic problem is an urgent and important task confronting non-aligned countries today. Little progress has been made in the establishment of a new, fair international economic order. Therefore, the realistic way to solve the economic problem today is closer south-south cooperation.

Non-aligned and developing countries are blessed with most of the world's material and human resources and have rich experience and techniques. If they expand economic and technical cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, they can achieve economic independence without the help of great powers and increase the strength of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

At present non-aligned countries have every possibility to closely cooperate with each other in agriculture in order to solve the food problem. They can raise crops well and produce plenty of

food grains if they effectively utilize arable land and water resources, improve seeds and actively introduce advanced farming methods through closer cooperation.

Non-aligned and developing countries can expand and develop cooperation in the fishing industry, science and technology, training of technicians, trade, energy, finance and many other fields. On the whole, now their success in cooperation is not great in view of its possibilities. They should mobilize and use abundant natural resources and financial, technical, material and other potentials, take practical steps for mutual accommodation and put them into practice, thereby opening up a new highroad for successful cooperation. The non-aligned movement should play a leading role here and make active proposals for it.

Non-aligned countries should take strong measures to carry into effect the action programme for economic cooperation adopted in the past and conduct economic and technical cooperation one by one.

It is an important task confronting them to check and foil the ever-intensifying imperialist blatant moves of aggression and war and defend world peace and security. The non-aligned movement should struggle more resolutely to defend global peace and security and thus fulfil its historical mission.

If the non-aligned movement fights in firm unity, the international tension can be relaxed, the danger of a new world war removed and the peace and security of the world safeguarded.

Non-aligned countries should check and frustrate the imperialists' arms buildup and armaments expansion and force all foreign military bases and troops of aggression out of other countries. Meanwhile, they should make strong efforts to create nuclear-free and peace zones at different places in the world.

In particular, they should not allow imperialists to perpetrate armed intervention and aggression in the member nations of the non-aligned movement and should fight stoutly against their attempts to form new military blocs. They should strengthen the unity and solidarity with the broad anti-war, peace forces of the world and isolate the imperialist forces of aggression and their henchmen up to the hilt.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will make every effort to enable the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries to adopt a common strategy and struggle tasks to avert a new world war and build an independent, prosperous new world by the joint efforts of all countries and nations and take practical steps to put them into reality, thereby adding a new chapter to the history of the non-aligned movement.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Government and people of our Republic will remain true to the fundamental principle and idea of the non-aligned movement, expand and develop this movement in firm unity with all its member nations and thus contribute actively to making the whole world independent.

* * *

Independent World and Chajusong of Country and Nation

In his historic policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea," the great leader President Kim Il Sung made a new, comprehensive elucidation of his original thought and policy on making the whole world independent and pointed out that all countries and nations should maintain Chajusong to do so.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to make the whole world independent, all countries and peoples must firmly maintain Chajusong."

This great thought indicates the shortest cut to success in making the whole world independent; and it is a highly important guide in the struggle to build a prosperous, new world free from all kinds of domination and subjugation.

An independent world itself requires all countries and nations to maintain Chajusong.

As the great leader President Kim Il Sung says, an independent world means a world where all forms of dominationism and colonialism have been wiped out and the sovereignty of all countries and nations is fully granted.

The cause of making the whole world independent is a struggle to put an end to domination and subjugation of state by state once and for all throughout the world and to create a new world where all countries and nations fully exercise sovereignty.

This sacred cause requires all countries and nations of the world to achieve national independence and firmly maintain Chajusong.

The struggle of each country or nation for Chajusong is a part of the struggle for building an independent, new world.

The whole world becomes independent as individual countries and nations realize Chajusong and the number of independent countries and nations increases.

If countries and nations fail to defend their Chajusong, and Chajusong is violated and there exist the master-servant relations between countries in some parts of the world the whole world can not be independent.

Only when all countries and nations are freed from all forms of foreign domination and subjugation and win national independence and firmly maintain Chajusong, the whole world can be independent. The most important guarantee for making the whole world independent lies in that all countries and nations maintain Chajusong.

What is most important for countries and nations in realizing Chajusong is to attain national independence and establish an independent government.

An independent government is a political organization representing the interests of the country and the nation and a powerful political weapon for building a new society.

The Chajusong of the country and the nation is realized and maintained by an independent government. Only an independent government can uphold national sovereignty, implement all policies in conformity with the independent aspirations and requirements of the popular masses, defend national dignity and honour and bring about happiness and prosperity.

If a country has a government that has no Chajusong and that is a tool in the hands of others, such a country cannot be called an independent, sovereign state in the true sense of the word. Therefore, maintaining Chajusong in state activity is the most important criterion of an independent, sovereign state.

Next in importance in upholding the Chajusong of the country and the nation is to formulate all lines

and policies independently in accordance with the actual conditions of each country and implement them by itself.

Formulating and implementing policies is a chief state activity.

Only a country that shapes and implements all its lines and policies independently can be called an independent country. Yielding to foreign pressure and tolerating intervention in politics or acting at the instigation of others would make it impossible to maintain principle and consistency, and would lead the revolution and construction to failure.

Each country or nation is master of its revolution and construction. Therefore, it should shape all lines and policies on its own judgement and decision and implement them by itself on the principle of self-reliance. Only then can it oppose all foreign interference and refrain from dancing to an alien piper or from blindly following others. Then, imperialism and reactionary forces become powerless, and any dominating politics or controls will also be rendered powerless.

What is important for the country and the nation in maintaining Chajusong is to exercise full sovereignty in foreign relations.

Chajusong of the country and the nation is expressed, after all, in foreign relations. Therefore, to exercise complete sovereignty and equality in foreign relations is fundamental in ensuring their Chajusong.

Sovereignty is a sacred right of all countries and nations.

There are big and small countries, and economically developed and underdeveloped countries in the world. But there can be no country with a higher or lower authority, nor can there be a people that dominates or is dominated. All countries and nations are completely equal and independent. It is an anachronistic and foolish daydream of the imperialists to despise and try to dominate others in this age of Chajusong. No countries and nations want to be dominated and subjugated by others and allow their sovereignty to be violated.

That the people of the world demand Chajusong and that many countries follow the road of independence is the most important trend of our time which no force can ever change.

All countries and nations must develop relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect; they must not infringe on the sovereignty of others nor allow their own sovereignty to be violated.

When they exercise their full sovereign rights, there will be no countries that give orders, or receive orders from others, no dominating or dominated nations in the world, and complete equality and freedom will be ensured for all countries and nations.

The struggle of the countries and nations for Chajusong assumes an international character as the imperialist forces oppressing them are allied internationally.

In order to win victory in the sacred struggle for Chajusong all countries and nations should be firmly united on the principle of Chajusong. Only such international unity can display invincible might in defeating imperialism and colonialism.

If all countries and nations are firmly united and fight together to defend their Chajusong the cause of making the whole world independent will successfully be carried out.

Today the peoples of non-aligned and newly-emerging countries have courageously turned out in the sacred struggle to build an independent, prosperous, new world free from imperialism and colonialism.

No force on earth can check the vigorous march of the world's people under the banner of struggle to make the whole world independent.

Invincible is the cause of making the whole world independent, the common aspiration and hope of mankind.

Juche Idea and Non-Aligned Movement

Yamada Iwao (Japan)

The Juche idea is based on a new man-centred philosophical principle.

In other words, it raises the fundamental question of philosophy by regarding men as the main factor and elucidates the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Man plays a decisive role in changing and developing the world because he is a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness.

The Juche idea established for the first time a man-centred outlook on the world and enabled man to have a scientific view on his destiny and shape it.

Ours is an age in which the world's people are fighting for Chajusong. The Juche idea is precisely a philosophy which meets the requirement of such age of Chajusong. The Juche idea is the sole guiding idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung authored the Juche idea and applied it in the revolution and construction, and brought about a shining success. The guiding principles of the Juche idea are Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence. Therefore, I am going to write about the guiding principles of the Juche idea and the non-aligned movement.

The guiding principles of the Juche idea fully accord with the idea of the non-aligned movement and its principle of unity and solidarity.

The non-aligned movement began over 20 years ago, and the first summit conference was held in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, in 1961. The conference discussed problems on opposing all forms of old and new colonialism, realizing universal peace and security and respecting human rights and the right of self-determination. This shows that the non-aligned movement embodies the lofty idea of freedom and equality, peace and progress. Therefore, it is a progressive movement for Chajusong.

The DPRK joined this movement as its full-fledged member at the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lima, the capital of Peru, in 1975. This proves that the DPRK's internal and external policies fully conform to the aim and idea of the movement.

Since then President Kim Il Sung has made greater devoted efforts for the development of the movement.

Although there are some differences of opinions within the movement today, it has become a great political trend of the world, a mighty international revolutionary force for independence and against imperialism under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding and gifted leader of the people.

In order to further develop it at present the movement must observe the guiding principles of the Juche idea, I think.

Independence in politics, one of the guiding principles of the Juche idea, means an independent state which defends its people's sovereignty, carries on government relying on their strength and joins no bloc.

Self-sufficiency in the economy means a self-

reliant, self-supporting economy. In order to implement the principle of self-sufficiency in the economy, it is necessary to build an independent national economy. Building an independent national economy means running the economy, relying on domestic resources and people's strength without depending on other countries. This does not mean the building of a close economy. Without building an independent national economy a country cannot be politically independent.

The principle of self-reliance in national defence makes it possible to defend national independence with the self-defensive armed forces without joining any military bloc.

The guiding principles of the Juche idea fully accord with the idea and purpose of the non-aligned movement and the principles of its activities.

Many conferences of the movement discussed the problems on peace and disarmament. The movement is a strong anti-imperialist independent force which can isolate imperialists and get rid of war in the globe.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-aligned movement expanded into a very comprehensive, worldwide movement and grew into an organized political force with its accepted principles of activity. Today the non-aligned movement plays an important role in the development of the world situation and the settlement of international problems and has become a strong driving force to advance human history in conformity with the independent aspirations and demands of the people the world over."

Today the movement is making a great contribution to defending national sovereignty against all forms of domination and intervention, subjugation and inequality and safeguarding global peace and security against the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

As the movement has expanded the imperialists are isolated everywhere. However, they are working desperately to divide and destroy the non-aligned countries.

An important task confronting the movement today is to frustrate such imperialist manoeuvres and further strengthen and develop this movement.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement require the unity of its member nations."

Unity is the source of strength of the movement. What is most important in achieving the unity of the movement is that all member nations hold fast to Chajusong. In order to maintain Chajusong the non-aligned nations should reject all forms of foreign interference and should not follow others blindly.

As President Kim Il Sung said, the non-aligned countries should not only firmly unite politically but closely cooperate with each other economically and technically. While observing the principle of self-reliance, they should actively conduct exchange and cooperation with each other with their techniques, resources and funds. If they do so, the movement will strengthen and develop rapidly and carry out well the lofty mission it assumes before the peoples of the newly-emerging countries.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung always stands in the van of the movement and, as the real leader of this movement, holds fast to its principle and inspires vigorously the struggle of the world's people for independence and against imperialism.

In the periods of the glorious historic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the socialist construction, the President has always found himself among the people, learned from them and roused them, thus worked brilliant miracles as seen today. In the course he fathered the Juche idea and perfected it as an original ideological and theoretical system.

With its indestructible vitality the Juche idea will inspire the struggle of the world's people for Chajusong and become a driving force to expand and advance the non-aligned movement.

The Non-Aligned Movement Is Advancing Vigorously under the Banner of Great Kimilsungism

Gerald A. Perreira (Guyana)

Today, the revolutionary people all over the world as well as the Korean people celebrate the significant 70th birthday of the outstanding leader great President Kim Il Sung.

During the unprecedented and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader President Kim Il Sung fathered the thought, theory and method of Juche based on the philosophical principle that "man is the master of everything and decides everything."

President Kim Il Sung gave the scientific elucidation of man's position and role for the first time in the world, thus providing the most correct view on the nature and society and the powerful weapon for recognizing and transforming the world.

Kimilsungism, the revolutionary theory evolved with the masses of the working people in the centre and the revolutionary strategy and tactics based on the role of the masses of the working people, gives the most correct answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

President Kim Il Sung also illumined the fundamental stand and method which should be maintained in the revolution and construction, and set forth for the first time the methodology which enables the working masses to push ahead with the revolution and construction as its masters.

Kimilsungism is the highest authority of the revolutionary ideas of our times, whose vitality and ever-victorious mightiness were already proved through the Korean revolution and construction and through the experiences of the world revolutionary movement.

Today, the world revolutionary people live and struggle as directed by Kimilsungism and call our era an era of Kimilsungism, an era of independence.

In this article, I would like to mention only how the non-aligned movement plays itself in the development of the world situation and formation of the revolutionary force by making its struggle while regarding great Kimilsungism as the fundamental principle in its activities.

Today, the non-aligned movement has emerged as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our age by vigorously advancing along the banner of Kimilsungism.

His Excellency great President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting Chajusong; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism."

The non-aligned movement is a mighty movement against the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism, and the non-aligned nations represent the powerful newly-emerging forces confronted with the reactionary force of imperialism.

Since its appearance on the international arena, the non-aligned movement has developed into the international movement of vast expanse covering the whole scope of the world.

At present, this movement has a system of regular summit conferences and foreign ministers' conferences. In addition to this, it has a Co-ordinationg Bureau and other sub-organizations and thus operating itself according to the official principles of its activities.

The non-aligned movement has emerged on the historical arena as an independent force and thereby a fundamental change has taken place in the relation of the world forces.

With its appearance, the world revolutionary forces have been decisively strengthened, whereas the imperialist reactionary forces weakened greatly.

The non-aligned movement is exerting a serious

influence on the process of the great change which is taking place in the world today.

The non-aligned movement is dealing a heavy blow at the policy of aggression and plunder of the imperialists, and thus driving them into the decline and ruin, while energetically encouraging and promoting the oppressed and humiliated people and newly-emerging people in their revolutionary struggle.

The expansion and strengthening of the non-aligned movement will bring earlier the people's liberation movement to victory.

President Kim Il Sung elucidated the road ahead of the movement by making definite tasks designed to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

The struggle against imperialism and colonialism should be further strengthened by the non-aligned countries. Imperialism and colonialism is the root of aggression and war and a main obstacle lying in the way to the independent development and social progress of the newly-emerging nations.

In the past, the imperialists harshly exploited and oppressed the present non-aligned and other newly-emerging countries Even after the independence of these countries, they have been continuing their aggression, interference and attempting to plunder and exploit them by resorting to methods of new colonialism.

In consequence, apart from the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the non-aligned countries can neither safeguard the national defence nor build the prosperous new society.

Only when the struggle against imperialism and colonialism is strengthened, can the national independence be consolidated, the independent development of the country achieved and the objectives of the non-aligned movement come to the successful realization.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught that the strengthening of the unity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries is important with a view to realizing the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-aligned movement.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In order to realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement, it is essential for the non-aligned countries to strengthen solidarity and cooperation. Herein lies the invincibility of the non-alignment movement and a sure guarantee for the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism."

If the non-aligned countries struggle in firm unity, they can fight and win over any imperialist.

The non-aligned countries should dismantle the old international economic order fabricated by the imperialists and establish a new economic order in the interest of the working people.

Today the imperialists are resorting to the old economic order in trampling underfoot the sovereignty of other countries and plundering the developing nations of natural resources. The old international economic order should be reorganized into a fair new international order, so as to put an end to all manner of imperialist arbitrariness in the international arena.

If the non-aligned countries develop the many-sided economic and technical co-operation on the principle of mutual benefits, they can successfully build an independent national economy without relying on the big powers and achieve their prosperity.

Thanks to the immortal exploits and contributions performed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung for the development of the non-aligned movement and world revolution, the non-aligned movement has been vigorously advancing along the orbit of independence over the past years, and will do so in the future, too.

It is the supreme happiness for the non-aligned and revolutionary people all over the world, to say nothing of the Korean people, to have the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the outstanding leader of the non-aligned movement.

Both Guyana and Korea are the member nations of the non-aligned movement.

The Guyanese people under the guidance of the great leader President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham are making struggle for the realization of the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-aligned movement.

We Guyanese people highly treasure the friendship and solidarity between Guyana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea established in the process of the struggle for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and will continue their efforts to further develop the relations existing between the two countries.

Long live great Kimilsungism!

Long live the friendship and solidarity between Guyana and Korea!

Gerald A. Pereira



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il discusses work with the great leader President Kim Il Sung

Goodwill Missions Visit Korea



President Kim Il Sung shakes hands with President Manuel Pinto da Costa



Together with President Kim Il Sung, President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq answers the warm cheers of the crowds at the airport



Presidents Kim Il Sung and Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq sign an agreement on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan



Tete-a-tete between President Kim Il Sung and Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy



Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang working people warmly welcome the goodwill mission of the Libyan people along the streets

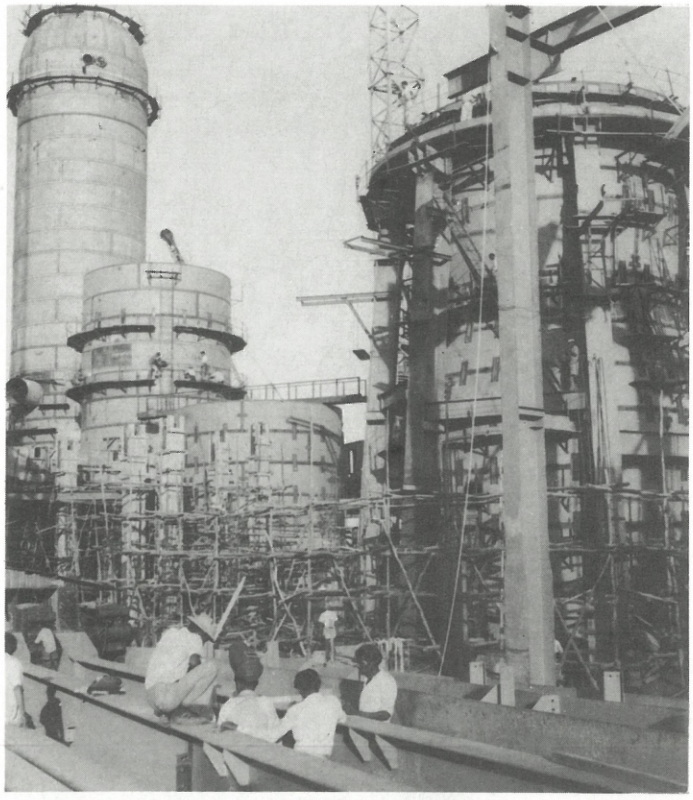


First Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee presents a silver knife to General Andre Kolingba

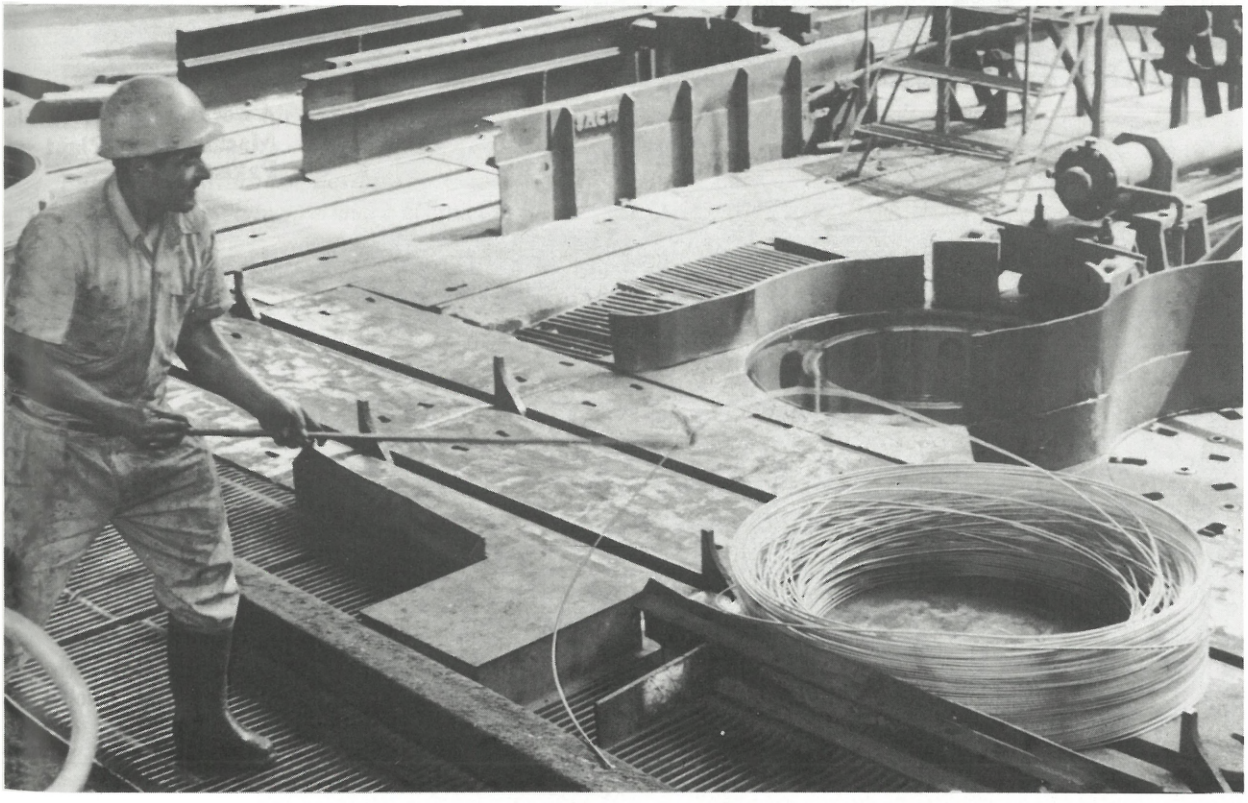


Samdech Norodom Sihanouk presents a gift to President Kim Il Sung

Struggle of Non-Aligned Nations for Economic Independence



Indian construction workers set up a new furnace



Peruvian steel workers strive to improve the quality of their products



A workshop of the Taxila Machine-tool Plant in Pakistan



Leading officials and farmers in Central Africa work hard for self-sufficiency in food

Poem

KIM JONG IL the Hope of the People

Dongodo Moussa (Central Africa)

Kim Jong Il is a prominent leader
He is a son of the revolution
He was born in Mt. Paekdu shrouded in powder smoke
While Marshal Kim Il Sung the legendary hero
Fought for national liberation

Kim Jong Il is the hope of the people
He became a peerless patriot
As he grew up amid the revolutionary flames
As he has unbounded devotion for the people

As a child he heard the reports of guns
Which were the death knell for the vicious enemy
In the days of the construction of a socialist power
He was acclaimed as great leader of Korea

The people praise his lofty personality
Trust him implicitly
Entrust him with their destiny
And vigorously advance under his guidance

Upholding the banner of the Juche idea
Chollima Korea under his dynamic leadership
Races towards brighter days like a hurricane

The sunrays of his guidance caress
Factories, farms, mines and construction sites
We offer warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Jong Il
Distinguished, intelligent and young leader of Korea

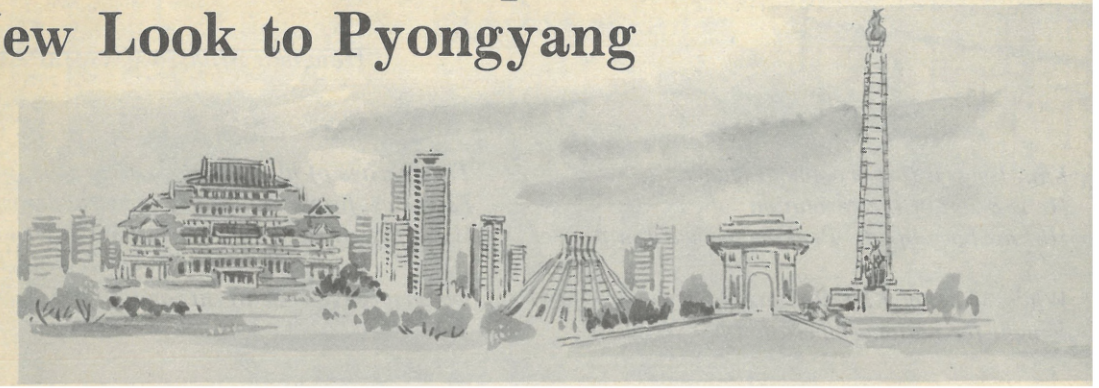
Marshal Kim Il Sung the legendary hero
Implanted power and wisdom in him
To carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche
With the very wisdom and uncommon vigour
The dear leader guides Korea, the Party and the people

The whole of Pyongyang boils in an ecstasy of joy
To celebrate the dear leader on his birthday
The voice of a Central African poet joins Korean voices
In offering him heartfelt greetings
And wishing him long life and happiness

O Comrade Kim Jong Il, the hope of the people!
Accept our greetings from afar
We sing with deep respect
To offer our warmest congratulations to the dear leader on his birthday



Preeminent Leadership Has Given a New Look to Pyongyang



Pyongyang, the capital of socialist Korea, has taken on a completely new look during the recent several years, and gives pleasure to its visitors and wins admiration from them.

At the heart of the city stands high the magnificent, blue-tiled Grand People's Study House displaying its beauty of Korean architecture, and on the other side of the Taedong River soars the Tower of Juche Idea above its spacious ground.

The Moranbong Stadium has been enlarged to add to its modernity and renamed Kim Il Sung Stadium, and on the street in front of it the stately Arch of Triumph attracts the eyes of people.

The Changgwang Health Complex, Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Ice Rink, Chongryu Restaurant, Mansudae Art Theatre and Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 have sprung up as modern buildings with peculiar structures designed to the purpose; at Mangyongdae and in Mt. Taesong fun fairs have been built, attracting merry holidayers all the time; and under the ground the metro which is the best by world standards has been extended.

Moreover, Ragwon and Changgwang Streets have been constructed, lined up with a large number of high-rise apartment houses and public buildings, and Munsu Street as large as a town is now under construction.

Whenever they look at the new appearance of Pyongyang which has been laid out harmoniously with these monumental edifices, people are reminded of the preeminent leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has directed the construction projects.

The clairvoyant leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has always given preeminently seasoned leadership to the revolution and construction, has energetically guided the construction of the capital city, too, and brought about epoch-making changes in a matter of several years, upholding the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It was in the spring of 1975 when under his guidance the construction of Ragwon Street and the Mansudae Art Theatre was in full swing.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il gave an intelligent answer to the question of how to lay out the central part of the capital.

He said that the heart of Pyongyang should always be lively with people and that the capital's central part should be formed accordingly. Marking

off a spot with a circle in the master plan of Pyongyang city construction, he said to the following effect:

My idea is that the Grand People's Study House which has been conceived by the great leader for a long time should be built here on this Nam Hill in front of the Kim Il Sung Square and that with this building as the pivot of architectural formation the central part of the capital should be laid out.

He instructed that the Grand People's Study House should be built magnificently, but in a national form, and added that the surrounding area should be laid out properly to acquire the quality of the people's capital city. And then he unfolded his grandiose plan of renovating the whole appearance of the capital within several years.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il said that, if Pyongyang was to be worthy of the name as capital of the homeland of Juche, the existing streets should be improved well, new ones built, and at the same time public buildings and monumental edifices should be constructed in greater numbers in many places so as to cater to the people in their ideological and spiritual, cultural and emotional lives. And then, pinpointing a number of projected buildings on the map, he emphasized that his decision was to erect all these buildings by the 70th birthday of the great leader.

Precisely from then on unprecedentedly audacious and gigantic building operations got under way in Pyongyang, and an unusual building speed was recorded here.

In spite of the numerous claims on him, who was organizing and directing all activities of the Party and state, helping the great leader President Kim Il Sung, dear Comrade Kim Jong Il led the building operations at the head.

As soon as the construction of Ragwon Street and the Mansudae Art Theatre was finished, he concentrated the building forces on the projects of the Changgwang Health Complex and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital; and by the time these projects were nearing completion, he had made a bold plan of building a new modern street on the site of the old Ryunhwanson Street.

One cold wintry night in 1978 he inspected Ryunhwanson Street which was packed with one- to three-storeyed houses. These houses had been hastily built to foreign designs even without any modification immediately after the Korean war (1950-53). Such being the case, this street was a speck in the face of the daily developing capital city.

Having inspected the street, he said that the street should not exist as it was. He instructed that it should be scrapped off and a new ideal street be built in its place rather than rebuild it gradually.

This was a bold and magnificent decision which no one else had ever imagined.

When the construction of the new street was going at full steam, he examined the layout of the street several times, giving the direction of amendments, and guided the construction work on the spot.

In this way the established practice and old pattern of town construction were done away with, and the new modern Changgwang Street with massive as well as high-rise buildings of 20, 25 and 30 storeys took shape, giving grandiose and three-dimensional effects. This was a turning point in town construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il organized the construction of the Grand People's Study House while Changgwang Street was still under construction, and saw to it that the projects of the Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph were undertaken without delay. He also proposed the idea of building the Ice Rink and the Chongryu Restaurant. When Changgwang Street sprang up, he shifted the forces to the construction of Munsu Street.

In accordance with his magnificent plan and under his outstanding leadership, the building work-

ers and their helpers carried out the gigantic projects all over the city in the fervent spirit of speed campaign and with ardent loyalty to the Party and the great leader.

One day towards the end of 1980, after giving an instruction on speeding up the finishing touches to the Grand People's Study House and the clearing of its surroundings, dear Comrade Kim Jong Il again unfolded the master plan of Pyongyang city construction and said:

"Next year we must undertake still greater construction projects.

"Entering the New Year we must concentrate forces on the construction of Munsu Street while at the same time accelerating the building of the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the thousand-seat restaurant and the Ice Rink. And we must also build Pyongyang Department Store No. 1.

"If we do in this way, we shall be able to finish in the main what we have planned to do by the 70th birthday of the leader."

While solving immediate problems, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il always plans the tasks for the next stage; when these tasks have been fulfilled, he puts forward the objectives for a still higher stage he has already conceived, and leads the people to attain them at a stretch. Thanks to his unusual ability to push forward the revolution and to his audacious and sweeping operations, the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and other structures have been built to be world-famous.

The Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph are monumental structures which were erected in honour of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, to convey to posterity the glorious achievements of the President who authored the immortal Juche idea, liberated the nation, built a prosperous socialist new Korea and opened up a new historical era—the era of Chajusong.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il proposed the idea of building the Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph in Pyongyang in honour of the forthcoming 70th birthday of the respected leader as far back as March 1979 when he was guiding the construction of the great monument on Lake Samji, a revolutionary battle site on the northern tip, far from the capital. And then he gave an energetic guidance to the construction of these structures from designing to finishing so that they would be creations of world significance, most magnificent in their scales, most original in their architectural forms and most perfect in their artistic beauty.

He chose the best and most significant spots in Pyongyang for the sites of these monuments and examined their layouts on a number of occasions, explaining that they should be socialist in content and national in form. Moreover, he mobilized large forces of competent building workers for these projects and got the building operations quickly carried out in a movement involving the whole Party and all the people. He also set forth the principle that every structural element of the Tower and Arch should have valid reasons and clear-cut logical basis, and inspected the construction sites in person to enlighten the workers and help them to resolve problems down to every detail.

As a result, in less than two years were built the Tower of Juche Idea which consists of 150-metre high white granite tower proper and a 20-metre high torchlight on the top, illumining for ever the road ahead of the times and the revolution, and the stately and elegant granite Arch of Triumph which is 60-metre high and 52.5-metre wide and has a three-storey roof.

Korea owes these unprecedentedly large and magnificent monuments which sprang up in the shortest period without parallel and express profound and noble politico-ideological contents in original and unique forms, entirely to the pre-

eminent leadership of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who plans everything and conducts every operation with peerless audacity and mental calibre.

One day in July 1981 when the construction of the Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph was nearing completion and the building of Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 and Munsu Street was at its height, dear Comrade Kim Jong Il proposed another magnificent plan of construction. That was the project to extend and modernize the Moranbong Stadium, an historical site where the great leader, after liberating the country, had had his first public meeting with the people and made a speech that announced his triumphant return home.

With unusual organizing ability he arranged the reconstruction project which was no smaller in scale and required no less efforts than building a new modern stadium, saying that it had to be finished by the 70th birthday of the respected leader which was only several months ahead.

When the designers brought him the layout of the stadium for inspection, he instructed that the stadium ought to be a lasting monumental structure of the highest standard, going into fullest details how to roof it to shelter it from the rain and sunshine properly and admit adequate light, how to set the floor low and form a semiarc with the background section like a wide film screen so that a mass gymnastic performance could have a full effect on the whole stadium, how to raise the stand and so on.

When the building workers and their helpers were pushing forward the project at an unprecedented speed, he gave an inspection of the stadium inside and outside, took measures to get it equipped up-to-date in every respect and inspired the builders with a high degree of enthusiasm.

As a result, the colossal project which would have taken two good years was carried out only in a matter of four months, at an unprecedented speed. This was a miraculous success. The modernized stadium with the capacity of 100,000 was renamed after the great President Kim Il Sung.

On the eve of the 70th birthday of the great leader in April 1982 when the whole land was singing the song of long life and good health and every heart was in great excitement, the Grand People's Study House, the Ice Rink, and the Chongryu Restaurant were opened, and this was followed by the inauguration of Kim Il Sung Stadium and Pyongyang Department Store No. 1, and then by the unveiling of the Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph. On these occasions many foreign heads of state and other guests expressed great admiration at the intelligent leadership of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Indeed, he has given a completely new look to Pyongyang, the capital city, by adorning it with many a magnificent, modern and originally designed monumental edifice which sprang up at a marvellous speed and increased the significance of the great political festival, the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Pyongyang, the city of a paradise, will become a more beautiful and modern town and prosper for many many years to come as a better place to live in, under the clairvoyant leadership of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is pushing forward the revolution and construction to victory with uncommon intelligence, outstanding ability to lead the people, infinite love for them and full of vigour and energy.

Main Features of Ideo-Theoretical Activity of Esteemed His Excellency KIM JONG IL

Shamsul Alam (Bangladesh)

Esteemed His Excellency Kim Jong Il is a preeminent thinker and theoretician of our times. Through his outstanding ideo-theoretical activity, he gave a classic formulation of President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas as Kimilsungism, an integral system of ideology, theory and methodology of Juche, and enriched the treasure house of Kimilsungism with many original ideas and theories which show the way to build a new society.

This is, indeed, one of the great exploits he performed in the lofty work to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by President Kim Il Sung.

The glorious revolutionary activities of His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the wise leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, are a continuation of unending thinking and inquiry to light up the road ahead of the times and the people, with refulgent wisdom, unusual insight and unfathomably profound knowledge of nature and society.

To have a correct understanding of the main features of his ideo-theoretical activities is a must for deeply grasping his original ideas and theories which further developed and enriched Kimilsungism.

His ideo-theoretical activity to inherit and develop great Kimilsungism is marked with unbounded faithfulness to Kimilsungism, firm Juche-inspired stand to solve all problems originally in his own way and close combination of theory and practice; and it is immensely many-sided.

Such boundless faithfulness to Kimilsungism is based mentally on his noble loyalty to President Kim Il Sung.

With unbounded loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung he devotes his all to the lofty work to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche started by President Kim Il Sung.

He makes it an unshakable iron rule of his ideo-theoretical activity to think in accordance with President Kim Il Sung's idea and will.

He always raises and solves all problems on the basis of President Kim Il Sung's ideas and teachings, and strictly subordinates his ideo-theoretical activity to safeguarding and enriching President Kim Il Sung's ideology. All his original ideas and theories, without exception, are ones which inherited and developed Kimilsungism in keeping with the new demands of our advancing age.

Therefore, they are precisely those of President Kim Il Sung, and their ideas are in inseparable unity.

This is the main reason why the ideas and theories of His Excellency Kim Jong Il are an invaluable ideo-theoretical wealth which enriched the treasure house of Kimilsungism.

The ideo-theoretical activity of His Excellency Kim Jong Il who is faithful to President

Kim Il Sung, is also marked with uncompromising struggle against the ideological trends of all hues which run counter to Kimilsungism.

He pays deep attention to resolutely safeguarding Kimilsungism from all sorts of reactionary and anti-popular ideological trends in his ideo-theoretical activity to inherit and carry forward Kimilsungism. He never tolerates the ideological tendency, however trivial, which goes against Kimilsungism but combats it uncompromisingly. Therefore, his ideas and theories are those which inherited and developed Kimilsungism. At the same time they are ones for resolutely safeguarding Kimilsungism from all kinds of reactionary and counterrevolutionary ideological trends.

His loyalty to President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the source of mental power that made it possible to build a lasting pyramid in safeguarding Kimilsungism and enriching its treasure house.

His ideo-theoretical activity is also characterized by his firm Juche-inspired stand. The originality of all his ideas and theories is associated precisely with this feature of his ideo-theoretical activity.

Invariably guided by President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea in his ideo-theoretical activity, he resolves all problems strictly from the Juche-inspired stand.

From the firm Juche-oriented stand he settles, with a new innovative eye, all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of a new society, disregarding existing theory and experience if these problems are to meet the aspirations and demand of the times and the people. From the first his ideo-theoretical activity has nothing to do with flunkeyism and dogmatism which blindly worship others and mechanically imitate others.

Therefore, his ideas and theories, without exception, are so new and original that they serve as an invaluable ideological and theoretical wealth that enriched the treasure house of Kimilsungism.

One example for this is that he safeguarded the revolutionary essence of Juche philosophy which is the theoretical basis of Kimilsungism and deepened and developed this philosophy.

From the firm Juche-inspired stand he expounded scientifically that Juche philosophy, unlike all preceding philosophies, newly raised man's position and role in the world as the fundamental problem of philosophy and that it is a new philosophy which gives view of, stand towards and viewpoint on the world as an integral whole. He also advanced a classical proposition that man is a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness, and deepened the scientific understanding of man.

Since he gave a profound clarification of the view of Juche philosophy on man mankind came to have a perfect philosophical view of man. And Juche philosophy provided an immutable philosophical ground of the position and role of man as master who dominates and reshapes the world.

From the firm Juche-inspired stand he advanced many new original theories including the Juche-oriented revolutionary theory and methodology of leadership, components of Kimilsungism, and thus enriched its treasure house greatly.

Indeed, all his outstanding ideas and theories are the brilliant fruition of the Juche-oriented stand he maintained in the whole process of his ideo-theoretical activity.

His ideo-theoretical activity is also combined closely with practice.

Exploring an untrodden path to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche, His Excellency Kim Jong Il always advances new ideas and theories, proceeding from the demand of practice and popularizing the masses' rich practical experience.

Always mixing with the people, he has a thorough grasp of the demand of the times and the desires and aspirations of the masses with brilliant wisdom and uncommon insight, and generalizes them scientifically and theoretically. To take the original theory on "speed campaign" widely known to the world for instance. He grasped

opportunely the Korean people's ardent desire to advance faster so as not to lag behind others, personally set an example of "speed campaign" in the literary and art field and generalized it scientifically.

There is no need to say any more about the theory on "speed campaign" which brought about world-startling miracles in all fields of socialist construction in Korea.

His Excellency Kim Jong Il's ideo-theoretical activity is conducted not in a quiet study, but in the realities bubbling with the creative struggle of the masses. This makes his idea and theory closely combine with practice.

His firsthand guidance tour of thousands of miles was that of his outstanding leadership to vigorously organize and mobilize the people in the struggle for creation and construction. It was also his ideo-theoretical activity marked with endless thinking and inquiry to give answers to the urgent problems of the times.

All his ideas and theories came out of and their validity and invincible vitality were proved by, realities. That is why they instantly grip firmly the hearts of the masses and produce great miracles.

His ideo-theoretical activity is extremely many-sided.

He fully mastered the encyclopedic ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung, and already in his school days he advanced original ideas and theories in all fields of politics, economy and culture. He, while helping President Kim Il Sung in guiding all the affairs of the Party and the state, conducts many-sided ideo-theoretical activity. His Excellency Kim Jong Il is working heart and soul to carry forward to consummation the revolutionary cause of Juche started by President Kim Il Sung. His ideo-theoretical activity covers all spheres of the building of a new society. Original ideas and theories and a rich ideo-theoretical wealth are created at all places his guidance reaches.

His ideo-theoretical activity is really remarkable and his ideo-theoretical exploits are great and bright indeed.

In view of these specific features of his outstanding ideo-theoretical activity, there are some important points in learning from Kimilsungism. First of all, we must study his original ideas and theories that safeguarded, inherited and developed Kimilsungism, in order to deeply grasp Kimilsungism.

Without knowing His Excellency Kim Jong Il's ideas and theories we cannot say that we have correctly grasped Kimilsungism, the ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung.

Another point in the study of Kimilsungism is to approach his ideas and theories with a new eye.

Since all the ideas and theories of His Excellency Kim Jong Il who solves all problems with an innovative eye from the firm Juche-oriented stand, are new and original, we cannot understand them correctly with the old way of thinking. We should approach new ideas and theories with a new eye.

His Excellency Kim Jong Il's ideas and theories must also be studied in close combination with the realities in which they are embodied.

They proceed from the requirements of practice, and their validity has been proved in practice. Therefore, in order to understand them correctly we must know the historical realities in which they are embodied splendidly.

This is essential for correctly putting these outstanding ideas and theories into practice.

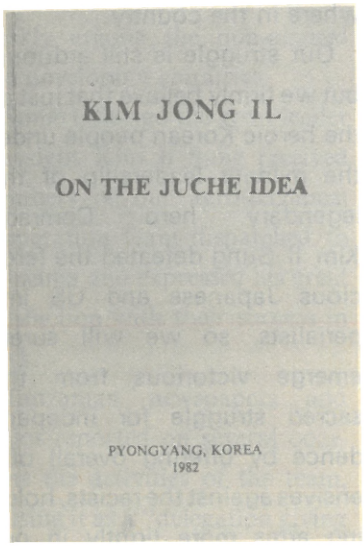
Not only the Korean people but also the world's progressive people struggling for Chajusong feel it as their greatest honour and happiness to have His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the preeminent thinker and theoretician who is steadily developing and enriching immortal Kimilsungism, as the successor to the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il Sung.

Invincible is the cause of Chajusong of the people who are led by respected President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

Invaluable Textbook for Revolution

Statement of ***Shikwe Tep Haindongo***

Representative of the SWAPO in Egypt and the Middle East (Summary)



I studied with special interest the treatise "On the Juche Idea" written by Comrade Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people. He fully mastered the Juche idea authored by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and splendidly applied it in all fields of the revolution and construction in Korea, and thus brought about signal progress.

In a word, his treatise is an invaluable textbook for revolution, which is of great theoretical and practical significance in carrying out the Korean and world revolutions.

While studying the treatise of the great fighter Comrade Kim Jong Il, I knew well that he is, indeed, a preeminent thinker and theoretician and a great genius born of the 20th century.

In his treatise Comrade Kim Jong Il brilliantly defines the masses of the people as the subject of history.

As he says the subject of the social movement is the masses of the people. Without the masses there can be neither social movement nor historical progress.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Il's definition greatly inspires us Namibian freedom fighters. We believe that the masters of the Namibian revolution are the people of Namibia. Therefore, no one can make the Namibian liberation revolution in our place.

The most cardinal thing he emphasizes in his treatise is the revolutionary truth that if the masses of the people are to hold the position and play the role as the subject of history they must receive correct guidance.

Revolution should receive militant leadership. In other words, it should be led by a working-class party and leader. This is patently proved by the process of the struggle the Korean patriots waged for freedom and liberation in the grimmest period in modern Korean history. My recent visit to Korea convinced me deeply of this truth. All successes in Korea are due to the energetic guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In his treatise the dear leader theoretically expounds that human history is that of struggle of the masses for Chajusong. As he says rightly, the whole history of human society is that of social revolutions for the social and political Chajusong of the popular masses.

We Namibian people are fighting with arms in hand not to remain slaves of the imperialists and racists any more.

The dear leader says that the transformation of nature and man, along with social reform, is also an important historic task in the struggle for the masses' Chajusong. I consider that this is a very important problem in Juche philosophy. Because only when we have a correct understanding of this problem we can clearly know about the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

He emphasizes that the struggle to defend the masses' Chajusong assumes an international nature, and, therefore, all the Chajusong-advocating peoples the world over should fight in unity.

The imperialists fear the unity of these peoples most. That is why they are working to divide and alienate them everywhere in the world.

Only when we uphold the banner of unity as the dear leader teaches can we abolish the old world order which is based on inequality and full of contradictions and set up a new international relationship based on equality.

The revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Jong Il points to the need to firmly maintain the independent and creative stands in the revolution and construction.

The independent stand is the fundamental stand that must be adhered to in the revolution and construction.

The great change brought about in Korea is the splendid fruit of its consistent independent policy.

The world people call the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a "land of self-reliance".

The creative stand is the fundamental method that must be employed in the revolution and construction.

We are convinced that only when we adhere to the creative stand in the revolutionary struggle we can shape scientific struggle strategy and policy which meet the requirements of the revolution and hasten the day of independence by enlisting the creative power of the masses to the maximum.

In his treatise the dear leader makes it clear that the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of the people plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. This greatly inspires the freedom and independence champions. He always finds himself among the people, firmly believes in their high ideological preparedness and creative power, unfolds bold operation plans and guides them to work wonders everywhere in the country.

Our struggle is still arduous, but we firmly believe that just as the heroic Korean people under the militant leadership of the legendary hero Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the ferocious Japanese and US imperialists, so we will surely emerge victorious from the sacred struggle for independence by offering overall offensives against the racists, holding arms more tightly in our hands.

I express highest respect to Comrade Kim Jong Il, the great fighter, who published the priceless treatise to give another potent weapon of struggle to all the people who advocate Chajusong, the people who struggle for freedom and liberation.

Long live the great Juche idea!

For Making the Whole World Independent

Disinterested Assistance

At present economic and technical cooperation is going on briskly among the non-aligned and developing countries.

Some time ago the great leader President Kim Il Sung received members of our agro-technical cooperation team dispatched to Tanzania and expressed his great satisfaction with their success in work.

Tanzanian newspapers and radios reported on several occasions the activities of the team, praising it as a "delegation giving disinterested economic cooperation" and an "excellent delegation rendering sincere help."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people regard it as their sacred duty to strive for the common cause of the progressive people of the world, while successfully making the revolution and construction in their country."

Upholding the lofty intention of the great leader who is paying deep attention to the agricultural development of the non-aligned and developing countries, Korean agro-technicians, dispatched to the Butiama socialist village, Mussoma District, Tanzania, are sincerely helping the peasants of the village in putting agriculture on a scientific footing and mechanizing farm operations and increasing food production.

They went to the village in the autumn of the year before last. A village official said to them: "The Juche method of farming worked out by the great leader President Kim Il Sung brought about a great leap forward in the agricultural development of Korea. If this excellent method is applied in conformity to the specific conditions of Tanzania, we, too, will be able to lead a decent life in the near future."

Our agro-technicians started their work in Butiama with scientifically analyzing the soils of all fields and the rainfall of scores of years at many places around the village together with village technicians.

From the information they collected from Tanzanian scientific research centres and experimental farms they learned that the rainy season and rainfall was a problem in grain production and the distribution of crops and the techniques of cultivation including fertilizing system exerted a great influence on agricultural production.

On this basis they substantially helped village technicians to make correct soil cards and establish fertilizing systems for all fields. As a result, the latter were able to work out scientifically-based annual farming plan for the first time.

The villagers live mainly on cassava. As an aftermath of colonial rule, they were cultivating mainly such low-yielding crops as sorghum and groundnuts and almost neglected high-yielding corn.

From the scientific information obtained through their painstaking efforts our technicians reached a conclusion that there must be a fundamental change in such cardinal problems of farming as distribution of main crops, sowing season and fertilizing system in this country.

Last year, our technicians, tog-

ether with the villagers, cultivated corn on a large scale instead of sorghum, expanding its sown area to 240 hectares. At the same time they planted U.C.A. corn which they understood through experiment. Taking into consideration the climate of Tanzania, they also sowed corn a month earlier.

Early last year our technicians, together with village officials, planned to do corn sowing and many other farming operations with the help of machines.

In order to greatly encourage the farmers who strive to alleviate arduous labour and build the economy by their own efforts, our technicians first built a forge together with them to make farm implements which could be used by all people and tamed wild cattle to be used as draught animals.

Then they made sowing, thrashing and other efficient farm machines in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

It happened when they designed and manufactured a corn thrasher "Butiama No. 1".

They had no standardized steel and, together with the village farmers, collected scrap iron here and there.

When some peasants lost confidence, they made the thrasher, telling them how Koreans made the first tractor and truck by themselves scores of years ago. They were all agro-technicians, but they welded, hammered and operated the lathe and thus succeeded in manufacturing in a week an efficient machine which is capable of thrashing 6 tons of corn per hour.

They also made accessories, fitted a long-idle tractor with them, and worked it.

In this way machines and draught cattle did for the peasants manual labour which had been handed down for ages in this locality. They manured, plowed and sowed with the help of machines, small and medium farm implements and draught cattle. In the past the productive forces



President Julius K. Nyerere sees the highly-efficient corn thrasher made by the Korean agricultural technical cooperation team

were backward because of imperialist rule and the peasants here had to thrash with their own hands. But now they can do without such labour.

Manuring and tending of crops improved radically to suit the climatic and soil conditions and farming became intensive. As a result, last year they harvested over 4 tons of corn on an average per hectare of land which had produced 0.8-1 ton of corn.

Our technicians helped the village technicians to cultivate other crops and scores of kinds of vegetables on an experimental basis, and gained good results, and wide prospects for increasing the yield of these crops greatly have been opened.

This is not all. Our technicians helped village officials and technicians in drawing up a long-term plan for village construction, built an agricultural science and technology propaganda hall and told them about the experience of farm management.

Tanzanian President called at the village and gave unstinted praise to our technicians, saying: Korean agro-technicians kindly taught Tanzanian farmers the Juche method of farming and showed them the great vitality of self-reliance by practical example.



President Julius K. Nyerere meets members of the Korean agricultural technical cooperation team who are helping Tanzanian peasants to do scientific farming

They are, indeed, "our genuine friends". And he expressed his heartfelt thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea for having sent such a fine delegation.

The news about the Korean agro-technicians spread beyond Tanzania, convincing people that if all the developing countries are united and sincerely help each other like Korean technicians the cause of Chajusong will be accelerated greatly.

Today the Tanzanian people are striving to learn from the Butiama socialist village under state concern.

Regarding this as a trust in them, Korean technicians are filled with a resolve to acquit themselves creditably of the honourable task given by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. They consider last year's success to be the initial one. They are assisting the villagers in all sincerity to turn Butiama into a more affluent and cultured village, into a model for all villages in Tanzania.

Kim Sun Ryong

* * *

Agricultural Research Centre Established in Tanzania

A ceremony for signing a document on the establishment of an agricultural research centre was held in Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania on September 27 last year.

Present at the ceremony on our side were the delegation of the Korean Agricultural Science Institute headed by Han In Hwan on a visit to Tanzania and Korean Ambassador to Tanzania Chong Nam Ho; and on the Tanzanian side were Minister of Agriculture J. B. Machunda, the Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Asian Department Director of the Foreign Ministry, the Director of the Labour and Administration Department, the Director of the Technical Department, the Director of the Planning Department, and the Director of the Irrigation Department, of the Ministry of Agriculture and the General Director of the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural Scientific Research of Tanzania.

The document was signed by Korean Ambassador Chong Nam Ho and Tanzanian Agricultural Minister J. B. Machunda.

The signers spoke at the ceremony.

The Tanzanian Agricultural Minister said in his speech:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed a deep concern for the development of agriculture in African countries at the Consultative Meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture from Eastern and Western Africa who participated in the Symposium of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in August 1981.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea established an agricultural research centre in Eastern Africa for the development of agriculture in non-aligned countries, African countries. As a result, today Africa has come to have two agricultural research centres. This is an important aid of Korea to the non-aligned countries.

This centre set up in Tanzania will register big success in the development of agriculture in East and Central African countries.

We will actively learn from the fine examples of Korea in the development of agriculture through the centre.

He sincerely wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il Sung and President Julius K. Nyerere.

After the ceremony the head of the Korean delegation spoke about prospect of the new agricultural research centre.

9th Meeting of Committee for Cooperation among Radio Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries

In November last year the 9th Meeting of the Committee for Cooperation among the Radio Agencies of the Non-Aligned Countries was held in Havana, the capital of Cuba.

Present at the meeting were the Korean delegation and other delegations and delegates of the member nations on the committee and delegates of international organizations.

The meeting discussed a number of problems including those of cooperation among the radio agencies and of establishing a new international information and communication order and adopted a resolution thereof.

The resolution stressed the need to increase cooperation among the radio agencies and establish a fair international information order. It also exposed and flayed the arbitrariness of imperialists attempting to use mass media for their plots and aggression.

The meeting decided to hold the 10th meeting in Algeria.

Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries Held

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries was held in New York in October last year.

It was attended by the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Chung Il, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and delegations of other non-aligned nations.

It discussed a number of important problems and adopted a communique.

According to the communique, the conference decided to hold the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi, India, in March 1983.

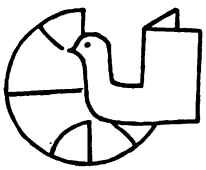
The communique scathingly flayed the US imperialist policy of aggression and stated that the aggravation of the present international situation is attributable to the manoeuvres of imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist, racist and Zionist forces.

It strongly denounced Israeli aggression in Lebanon, demanded the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, and appealed to the UN Security Council to investigate the Beirut massacre at once.

It reaffirmed full support to the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

The communique condemned the South African racists' apartheid and aggressive moves and called for applying overall sanctions against South Africa including the ban of oil export.

It expressed deep apprehension as to US imperialist aggressive moves intensified in Central America and the Caribbean region.



Third General Conference of News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries Held

The Third General Conference of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Tunis, the capital of Tunisia, in November last year.

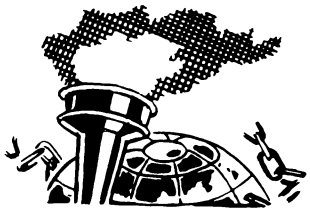
The conference was attended by delegations and delegates of national news agencies including the delegation of the Korean Central News Agency from 57 non-aligned nations and delegates of 15 international organizations.

The conference heard the report on the Pool's three-year work and discussed a number of important problems—the problem of strengthening and developing non-aligned countries' national news agencies and expanding cooperation among them, the problem of raising the Pool's role in the struggle to establish a new world order in the field of information, etc.

The conference adopted the Pool's Rules and 1983-1985 action programme and other documents.

It decided to admit 8 news agencies to the Pool, and now the Pool's member news agencies number more than 80. It also elected the Pool's new Coordinating Committee and our country became a member of the committee again.

Prior to the conference, the 8th Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Tunis, which discussed the problems concerning the aforesaid general conference.



To Create New Independe

The non-aligned and developing countries are steadily intensifying the struggle to create a new independent world.

In order to make the whole world independent, heads of state and government of these countries are rousing their peoples in the struggle to oppose imperialist-colonialist manoeuvres of aggression and interference and firmly maintain the Chajusong of their countries.

They are also striving to strengthen the non-aligned movement which reflects the trend of the present times towards Chajusong and the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

* * *

Steadfastly along Road of Non-Alignment

At a press interview last year Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, emphasized that India is a non-aligned state which pursues an independent foreign policy and that it would steadfastly take the road of non-alignment in future, too.

Saying that India is making great efforts to strengthen the unity and influence of the non-aligned movement, she declared that it would firmly safeguard the lofty idea of the movement.

She also denounced sharply the imperialists' manoeuvres to turn the Indian Ocean into a military base and expressed her country's resolve to convert it into a peace zone.

Last year Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of Maldives, addressing the National Assembly, declared that Maldives would not diverge from the road of non-alignment.

He also stressed that the Republic of Maldives would develop friendly relations with all countries which respect sovereignty and independence.

He condemned US attempt to use Gan Island nearby Diego Garcia as an air base.

In his statement issued on the day of the non-aligned movement last year Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq, President of Pakistan, declared that the movement should courageously speak with one voice whenever the inviolable rights of the people are trampled down or the territorial integrity of the nation is violated.

He went on to say that the movement should continuously exercise its spiritual and political influence for all the people's cause of liberty.

J. J. Rawlings, Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, stressed, in his statement in the press last year, that Ghana would strictly adhere to the principles of non-alignment in its foreign policy.

He appealed to the developing countries to strengthen solidarity in the struggle against the common enemy, imperialism.

Let's Unite to Frustrate Imperialist Aggression

Ali Nasser Mohamed, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and Premier of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, in his statement made last year, exposed that the ceaseless plots of imperialists and Zionists against the Arab peoples aim at weakening the national-liberation struggle and establishing their domination over this region.

He emphatically said that the aggressive war against Lebanon waged by Israel with the active support of the US imperialists only made the Arab peoples further intensify their struggle against US military and political domination over this region.

Last year Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka called upon the developing countries to unite to

World

frustrate the aggressive and subversive activities by imperialists and their stooges.

He recalled Israeli invasion of Lebanon and South African racists' occupation of the southern part of Angola and warned against the danger of extension of aggression and occupation by imperialists and their minions to other regions.

Then he stressed that progressive developing countries should unite politically and closely cooperate economically with each other against such imperialist moves.

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said, in his interview with US TV reporters in August last year, that the Palestinian people would go on with the struggle to regain their national rights, and emphasized:

We are determined to continue resistance. We refuse to live like slaves. Though ours is not the most powerful and largest Arab army we believe in what we are doing for the cause of justice. We have courage to continue to fight to the end for our people. This is a key to our success.

In his press interview last year Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, noted that they knew that South Africa was making preparations for an attack on Zimbabwe and that this became more and more evident with each passing day.

He warned that the enemies of Zimbabwe should remember that his people are ready to defend their country.

Daniel Ortega, Chief Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, speaking at a mass rally held in the capital last year, called on the people to closely unite against the danger of armed aggression in Nicaragua.

He referred to the fact that the US Senate adopted a provocative resolution approving the Reagan Administration's military intervention in Central American countries, and emphasized that it was very important for Nicaraguans to actively take part in the operations of Santino militia units against the enemy.

President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique said, in his closing address to the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Mozambican Liberation Front in August last year, that the apartheid of South Africa is the enemy of Mozambique building a new society.

He emphasized that in the light of the ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres by South African racists Mozambique had to take steps to organize militia units and increase the combat efficiency of the country's armed forces.

In his speech last year Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Congo, said that vigilance should be further sharpened against the continued subversive activities of reactionaries.

He declared that despite the enemy's moves the five-year plan would be fulfilled without fail and the people would never tolerate these moves.

And then he emphasized that the Workers' Party of the Congo, taking this into account, would organize and mobilize the people in the struggle to carry out the five-year plan.

In his press interview last year Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, condemned the US policy towards the countries in the Caribbean region.

Saying that the policy of the US Administration is to aggravate the situation in this region, he exposed that to this end the United States is constantly staging clamorous war exercises there.

Then he declared that the Caribbean peoples are strongly opposed to the colonialist policy of the United States which is working to establish its control over their countries.

The question of education acquires still greater importance in countries which have cast off the imperialist, colonial yoke and newly gained their independence

KIM IL SUNG

To Develo

KEY PROBLEM FOR NATIONAL PROSPERITY

In any age and country social progress and national prosperity cannot be achieved without education. Education of the future generation is especially important in non-aligned and developing countries which extricated themselves from imperialist colonial yoke and won their national independence.

Those countries which were once colonies had few native cadres as a result of the imperialist-colonialist policies of obliterating national culture and keeping people in ignorance. Without one's own cadres it is impossible to run a state by oneself, build the national economy and develop science, technology and culture. Without developing national culture one cannot prevent the cultural infiltration of imperialism nor achieve rapid national prosperity.

Therefore, all non-aligned and developing countries which have started the building of a new society direct great efforts to the development of national education. They allot a large sum of state funds for education, build great numbers of primary and secondary schools and lay their material and technical foundations, and pay close attention to the training of teachers and the publication of textbooks. Meanwhile, they take measures to develop higher education and conduct vigorously the anti-illiteracy campaign.

As a result, educational work is rapidly developing in these countries. They have begun to manage the state and develop the economy, culture, science and technique by their own cadres. Greater successes will be scored in their national education, exchange in culture and information expanded and a new international order established, thanks to their active steps to advance national education.

Eight-Year Free, Compulsory Education in Yugoslavia

As there were no schools in most parts of Yugoslavia before liberation, children could not get schooling and 45 per cent of its population was unlettered. After liberation the Yugoslav Government took measures to train its own cadres equipped with modern technical know-how for socialist construction and develop general education. The result is that 2,818,000 children are learning to their hearts' content at 13,000 schools under the eight-year free, compulsory education system. Quite a few students learn science and technology at universities and colleges across the country. 816,000 students received higher education from 1945 to 1980. On the other hand, working people are studying at workers' and people's colleges set up across Yugoslavia to raise their political and technical standards.

Education Progresses in Guinea

After independence the Guinean Government has directed great efforts to the development of national education.

National Education

A large amount of money is earmarked for the establishment of national education system and the training of cadres. About 1,700,000,000 silys were allocated for education during the present Five-Year Plan alone. In consequence, the number of students reached 400,000 last year. Guinea will introduce universal primary education before long. Also, secondary education is developing quickly. 116,000 pupils graduated from secondary schools from 1958 to 1980.

Elementary Compulsory Education Enforced in Benin

In Benin only 20 per cent of school-age children attended school before independence. With the aim of eliminating the survival of the colonial rule and giving education to all the children, Benin reformed the educational system in 1975 and promulgated a law on the new development of national education. This country invested a large share of state budgetary expenditure in education and developed elementary education, so that compulsory primary education is in force at present.

The government trains large numbers of teachers as the number of students grows. The Cotonu Normal College and normal schools built in every province train a lot of teachers every year.

Educational Development in Syria

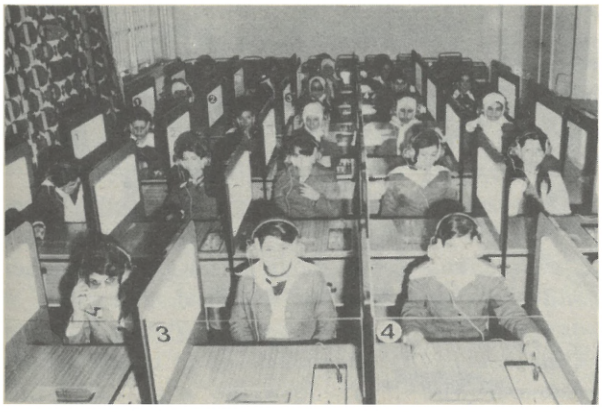
Syria makes great efforts to develop school education.

In 1981 state invested 1,800,000,000 Syrian pounds in education, so as to build more primary and secondary schools and strengthen their material and technical foundations. In addition, the quality of education was improved and textbooks were rewritten in conformity with the specific conditions of the country. As a result, there appeared schools in towns, farm villages and remote mountain hamlets, so that the younger generation can get schooling.

In Syria 85 per cent of school-age children are learning their language at elementary and secondary schools. These schools enroll 2.3 million children.

Tanzania Intensifies Anti-Illiteracy Campaign

A vigorous campaign to wipe out



Jordanian students receiving a foreign language lecture



Those personnel who gained good results in anti-illiteracy campaign are officially commended in Somalia

illiteracy is on in Tanzania which is building a new society. The government set 1970 as a "year of adult education" and took steps to intensify the anti-illiteracy campaign from that year. To this end the government organized an association for adult education and established evening schools, adult schools, anti-illiteracy centres and short-term training schools for teachers and put out many textbooks. Meanwhile, under a plan the government registers unlettered people every year to give them education.

In consequence, 80 per cent of the populace are able to read and write now.

Yemen Arab Republic Develops National Education

National education is developing fast in the Yemen Arab Republic thanks to the correct policy of the government.

The government has appropriated large funds for school building and teacher training and compiled textbooks to suit the reality of the country, and gives compulsory education to the children. The country had only a few schools at the time of independence, and most of the population were illiterate. But, at present over 700,000 children learn at more than 4,000 schools built across the nation.

Agricultural, medical, commercial and other vocational schools were set up in large numbers. Higher education is also making progress. In particular, the Sana University is a cadre-training centre where upwards of 4,700 students are learning.

Developing Education in Ethiopia

After the revolution this country put main stress on training its own cadres, regarding it as an important work to accelerate the national democratic revolution. The result was that many cadres were trained.

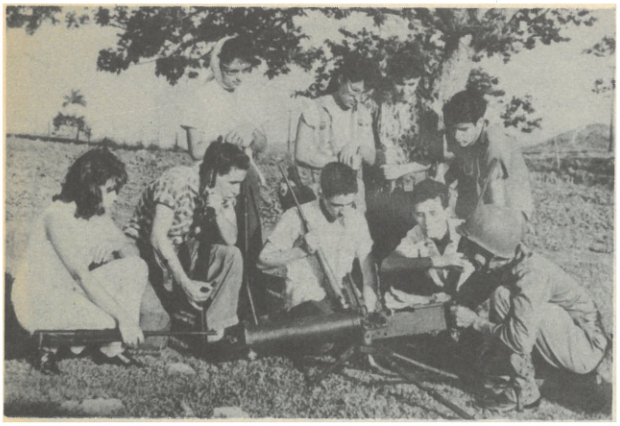
About 4,000 schools were newly built after the revolution. The Ethiopian Government has taken measures to give schooling to everybody by 1990. Accordingly, education is swiftly developing in the country.

Peru Increases Investments in Education

Peru annually increases state investments in education under the "Five-Year Plan for Education".

During recent years school construction went ahead on a full scale. Last year this country built 2,500 classrooms, five educational centres, 20 practice workshops and laboratories.

In addition, the country is forming eight educational associations in order to develop education. Meanwhile, illiteracy is being wiped out with success.



Cuban students receive military training



A vigorous parade of boys and girls growing up to be pillars of Burundi

US Imperialism Is the Chieftain of Aggression, Disturber of Peace

Now international tensions are being aggravated with each passing day.

In all parts of the globe the danger of a new war is increasing, and plunder, subversion and destruction are being committed ceaselessly.

This is entirely due to the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialism is the most ferocious and shameless aggressor and plunderer of modern times and the principal enemy of all progressive peoples of the world."

Aggression and war are the way of existence for US imperialists and their basic means to maintain and expand supremacy.

US imperialists' history is a sanguinary history of continued aggression and wars and a cursed one of barbarous slaughter and plunder of people of other countries.

The present US government is most bellicose among its successive governments which had been indulged in aggression and wars.

The present bosses of US imperialism openly declared the aggression and war based on "strength" as a philosophy of their foreign policy and are clamouring about a "multiple retaliation strategy" and "simultaneous three wars".

The so-called "multiple retaliation strategy" and "simultaneous three wars" are the strategy aimed to control and dominate points of military importance and major zones of resources by launching a simultaneous attack on the revolutionary forces in many parts of the world and, furthermore, dominate the whole world using them as a stepping-stone.

According to this policy, the US imperialists have fixed as objects of aggression Europe, the Middle East and Northeast Asia and the rest of the world, and are hurrying to implement their war policy, advocating "decisive predominance of strength".

Europe is one of the areas where the danger of a world war is increasing as the days go by.

In an attempt to hold the predominance of strength in Europe, the US imperialists are pushing ahead the deployment of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons including "Pershing 2" missiles, cruise missiles and submarine-borne Trident missiles and hastening the preparations for a new war on a full scale.

The United States is boisterously launching a large-scale military exercise on the European continent, to put into effect the "possibility of limited nuclear war" presented by rascal Reagan.

The nuclear war exercise called "Global Shield 82" was staged last July in the mainland of the United States, Alaska, Canada, the Pacific and the North Atlantic. This was the largest-sized war exercise in history, which was participated in by the air force, the navy, the marine corps, the units of intercontinental ballistic missiles and radar units stationed in the bases of the US imperialist aggressive army.

More than 700 planes were mobilized in it.

The US imperialists are egging the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique on to the implementation of their aggressive strategy on Asia. Meanwhile, they are suppressing the anti-fascist struggle for democratization and anti-US struggle of the south Korean people by directly mobilizing their armed forces and are stepping up the preparations for a new war to invade the northern half of the Republic.

In south Korea now the amount of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons is steadily increasing and war drills are staged almost every day.

The "Team Spirit 82" was staged last spring as part of their clamorous activities to unleash another war in Korea. It was the

largest-ever "test war" in history. The US imperialists mobilized to this drill huge armed forces over 160,000 strong and massive latest combat equipment to stage "offensive operations", "landing operations", and "airlift operations" so as to make the war exercise look like a real combat.

Today the Korean peninsula is one of the most strained and dangerous zones in the world.

The US imperialists are conducting aggressive activities in Latin America, too.

Under the pretext of checking someone's "invasion" and defending "security" in the Western Hemisphere, they are undisguisedly committing aggressive activities against Cuba, Nicaragua, and some Latin-American countries where the anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy is being waged. They even discussed and adopted a resolution on the matter at the US Senate.

The US imperialists are now reinforcing armed forces in Guantanamo of Cuba, infiltrating mercenaries into Nicaragua to wipe out its revolution and speeding up criminal acts by egging Honduras reactionaries on to provoke a new armed clash.

They are also giving a military assistance to the reactionary regime and dispatching their mercenaries to Salvador, in an attempt to suppress its people's anti-dictatorship struggle.

And they are threatening Grenada militarily and deliberately aggravating the situation in Central America and the Caribbean area.

The US imperialists are actively encouraging the criminal activities of the South African racialists in order to subordinate the African people who have won independence, remove the progressive powers of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and hinder the Namibian people from winning independence.

The US imperialists appear as chieftain of aggression in the Middle East: they are directly encouraging and backing by force of arms the brigandish Israeli invasion of Lebanon which is directed against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The US imperialists are trying to send "quick reaction armed forces" to the Middle East in their undisguised scheme to obtain control of the sea and put the Arab countries under their control one by one.

It is also the US imperialist aggressors who gave military assistance to and inspired the aggressive war of England aimed to reoccupy the Falkland Islands.

The United States intervenes in all events, small and large, in the world, which are expanding under its direct command and because of its interference.

Needless to say, these US activities are aimed to hold supremacy on a worldwide scale and realize their ambition of world domination.

With these very objects, the United States increased military expenditure for the fiscal year of 1982 to more than 220,000 million dollars, which is an unprecedented figure. Moreover, it mapped out a plan to invest 1,600,000 million dollars in the following five years.

With a view to reinforcing war equipment, the US imperialists are recently mad on sharply increasing the production of common weapons and the latest technical equipment including nuclear weapons such as "MX" missiles, "BR" strategic bombers, submarine-borne Trident missiles, neutron bombs and cruise missiles.

The United States has over 2,500 military bases in more than 110 countries of the world. It is now reinforcing and building up military bases on the Diego Garcia Island and in the neighbouring countries of the Indian Ocean and positively building new aggressive military bases on the continents and oceans of the world.

Some 500,000 aggressive troops, or a quarter of the total US army, are deployed in the US imperialist aggressive military bases scattered all over the globe.

The US imperialists have not only deployed over 12,000 nuclear weapons in the military bases abroad but also continue to allocate new, latest nuclear weapons there.

Under the pretext of defending "social interests", the United States has brought a great number of warships equipped with nuclear weapons to the Indian Ocean and allocates a large amount of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons in Northeast Asia, and in south Korea particularly.

It also decided to deploy intermediate range nuclear missiles in member states of "NATO" in Western Europe. Following this, it is madly increasing the ground and air forces and various mass destruction weapons.

It has organized the "quick reaction armed forces" aimed at aggression and intervention in

Not "Friend" but Enemy

At present, the south Korean puppet clique are intensifying "diplomatic" offensives to infiltrate into the non-aligned countries, the third-world countries, in an attempt to escape from international isolation as an orphan.

Disguising themselves as the "friend" of the third-world countries, the puppet clique are talking about "friendship" and "cooperation", "improvement of relations" and "political and diplomatic collaboration".

In August last year Chon Du Hwan the traitor, the dirty colonial stooge of US imperialism, made a tour of some African countries.

Through this junket this quisling sought to conceal his true colours as a colonial puppet and fascist homicide, raise his prestige which has fallen to the ground, whitewash south Korea as an "independent state," and escape from international isolation.

This was disclosed indisputably by the utterances he made while touring African countries.

Everywhere he went, he brazen-facedly wagged his tongue about the "idea of anti-colonialism."

It is an utterance unbefitting to such a dirty colonial stooge of US imperialism, and he is like a prostitute crying for opposing prostitution.

As the world knows, the US imperialist aggressors have enforced colonial rule in south Korea for nearly 40 years, and the traitor Chon Du Hwan is the most faithful executor of his US masters' colonial rule and policy of national division and war.

If the traitor Chon Du Hwan has even an ounce of "idea of anti-colonialism" he should have denounced US imperialism, the bulwark of modern colonialism, and opposed its colonial rule over south Korea. But he did not utter a word about it.

This was a shabby trick to curry favour though temporarily with the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist third-world countries and African countries.

During his trip this traitor talked about "freedom",

any region of the world and stages mobile operations.

Besides, the US imperialists perpetrate incessant aggressive actions against the socialist, non-aligned and newly-emerging countries, combining them with ideological and cultural penetration, subversive activities and sabotages, economic sanctions, plots to overthrow governments, military threat and blackmail, border conflicts and so on.

All these facts clearly show that the US imperialists are the most shameless and vicious aggressor in the world, the main force of destruction and war and the disturber of universal peace.

In order to build a new world where progress and prosperity, independence and peace are guaranteed, the world's people should curb and frustrate the policy of aggression and war pursued by imperialism, particularly US imperialism.

Unless the aggressive manoeuvres of arrogant US imperialism are checked in time, the world can never live in peace and mankind will suffer more terrible disasters.

The non-aligned countries and the progressive people of the world should not forget even for a moment the aggressive nature and danger of US imperialism and wage a more dynamic anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle to check and frustrate its "world strategy".

The revolutionary people should smash at every step all the aggressive acts of US imperialism, such as intervention, subversion, overthrow and destruction, in all parts of the world and thoroughly smash its new war manoeuvres.

This is a major guarantee for a durable world peace and for the cause of making the whole world independent.

"peace" and "prosperity." This is also a brazen-faced act of a political impostor.

As for Chon Du Hwan, this scoundrel is an all-time cutthroat of fellow countrymen who issued an order to kill 70 per cent of Kwangju citizens when the desire for democracy and reunification mounted high among the south Korean people, made 70,000 heavily armed troops drown Kwangju in a sea of blood and turned the whole of south Korea into a large military prison without iron bars. He is a war maniac who converted south Korea into a concentration centre for US weapons of mass destruction, into a powder magazine which is on the point of explosion. He is also an arch criminal who totally ruined the south Korean economy and made the south Korean people live the hardest life by committing various scandals and enforcing a predatory policy. How can such a traitor dare to talk about freedom, peace and prosperity?

Styling himself a "companion" of the African peoples during his recent tour, the quisling cried about "mutual cooperation" and the "promotion of friendship" and even acted a farce of "supporting" the cause of the Palestinian and Namibian peoples.

This is, indeed, a clumsy trick to change himself and a political caricature.

As the world people know, the successive south Korean puppets have acted as the enemies of the Arab and African peoples and the peoples of the non-aligned countries, always siding the Zionists and the South African racists. The traitor Chon Du Hwan, as a faithful stooge of US imperialism, rushed to the battlefields in Viet Nam on the order of his masters, and barbarously massacred the people who rose in the liberation struggle.

The south Korean puppets even dispatched their pilots to the Israeli aggressors, to fight against the Arab people who rose for national sovereignty. They established "friendly relations" with the South African racists and sent a puppet military advisory group to oppose the national liberation struggle of the southern African people.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan, a despicable stooge of US imperialism and an accomplice of colonialism, can never be a "companion" of the African countries and developing nations all at once nor rank among the non-aligned countries fighting for independence against imperialism even if he changes his mask.

He placed the south Korean economy at the tender mercy of US and Japanese monopoly capital and is saddled with huge debts running into over 35,000 million dollars, and is importing several million tons of rice every year. Nevertheless, he twaddled about "mutual cooperation". This is ridiculous indeed.

Hidden behind his talk about "mutual cooperation" is a wicked intention to bolster up the ruined south Korean economy by exporting manpower for some dollars and importing fuel and raw materials from the third-world countries at cheap prices.

Just as a wolf can never be a sheep nor can a crow be a white heron, so the enemy can never be a "friend".

The non-aligned countries and the third-world nations aspiring to independence against imperialism are on their guard against the Chon Du Hwan clique who crack a smile with a dagger in their bosom.

The political, public and press circles in many countries strongly denounced the traitor Chon Du Hwan's tour of Africa. They were unanimous in saying that the Chon Du Hwan clique can never be a "friend" or "companion" of the non-aligned countries because the south Korean "government" is a colonial puppet regime of the US, and the Chon junta are war maniacs and the common enemy of the world's progressive people.

The south Korean puppets, no matter how hard they may try to disguise themselves as the "friend" of the peoples of the third world and non-aligned countries, can never cover up their true colours as their enemy nor escape from international isolation.

Notice

Changing the Name of Our Magazine

From this issue we change the name of our quarterly magazine from "Age of Independence" to "Age of Chajusong".

The Korean word "Chajusong" has a very profound meaning and wide connotation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Man wishes to live freely without being restrained by anything. The quality of man to live freely as the master of the world is termed Chajusong."

Chajusong is an attribute of social human being who desires to live and develop independently as master of the world and his own destiny.

Because of Chajusong inherent in his nature, man desires to live free from the fetters of nature and society and is the master who dominates the world.

Chajusong is the life and soul of man, a social being. It means socio-political life. Physical life is the life of man as a living organism, and socio-political life is the life of man as a social being.

If man has no Chajusong in society, he is as good as dead for a social being, even if he is physically alive.

Chajusong is the life and soul of a country and a nation. To adhere to Chajusong in state activities is the first criterion of an independent and sovereign state. The Chajusong of a country and a nation is the prerequisite for the Chajusong of the popular masses.

Ours is the age of Chajusong. The non-aligned movement reflects the trend of the present age towards Chajusong, and embodies the noble idea of independence against imperialism.

As seen above, the Korean word "Chajusong" has a profound and rich meaning and wide connotation.

Therefore, we changed the name of our magazine to "Age of Chajusong", giving the Korean word "Chajusong" as it is pronounced because there is no suitable English word to correctly express such a profound meaning and wide connotation of the original.

Editorial Board

THE READERS ARE REQUESTED TO WRITE FOR US

A year has passed since the first issue of the Age of Chajusong was published. Our magazine has contributed to strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement and increasing solidarity and cooperation among the peoples of newly-emerging countries, and enjoyed a wide appeal to the readers.

Last year good articles were contributed to our magazine and aroused great reaction among the readers. The contributors include: Robert Williams, Minister of Fisheries of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; P. Ivacic, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned News Agencies POOL; and R. L. Nagi, Editor of the Indian News Weekly *Sakshi,* and many other celebrities.

We intend to carry a lot of articles which will encourage the people's struggle for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and for the building of a new society as well as invaluable successes and experiences gained in this struggle. We hope the readers to contribute good articles and photographs to the magazine.

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Friendship
Solidarity



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